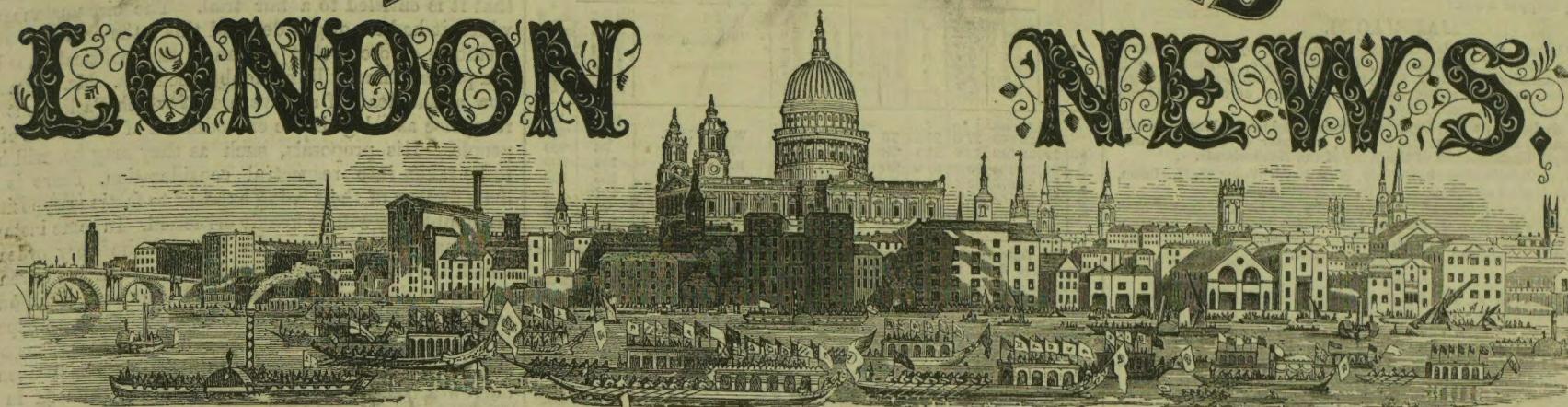


# THE ILLUSTRATED

# LONDON

# NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1801.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

WITH { SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6d.



TIMES.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

NEW YORK HERALD.

STANDARD.

THE ASHANTEE WAR: NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS' QUARTERS IN THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at luncheon on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and the Duc de Chartres. On the following day the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli had an audience of her Majesty, and kissed hands as First Lord of the Treasury. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen, and delivered up the seals of Chancellor of the Exchequer and took leave of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian dined with the Queen. On Saturday last the Queen held two Councils, one of the outgoing and the other of the incoming Ministers. The Earl of Ilchester and Mr. R. A. Cross were sworn in members of the Privy Council. The Premier had an audience of her Majesty. On Sunday morning Prince Arthur arrived at the castle from Russia. The Queen, Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. W. Farrar, D.D., master of Marlborough College, officiated. Later in the day Prince Arthur left the castle, en route for Aldershot, to assume the duties of Brigade-Major of the 1st Infantry Brigade. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited M. and Madame Van de Weyer at New Lodge, Windsor Park. Prince and Princess Christian and M. and Madame Van de Weyer dined with her Majesty. On Tuesday the Premier had an audience of the Queen. On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left the castle for London. The Queen travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne visited her Majesty at the palace. In the evening Princess Beatrice went to the Lyceum Theatre. On Thursday the Queen held the first Drawingroom of the season, at Buckingham Palace. The Court has returned to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her customary daily drives.

The Prince of Wales will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen, on Wednesday, March 11.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting, and Viscount Torrington has succeeded Lord Camoys as Lord in Waiting, to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Captain Nathaniel George Philips to be one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of John Francis Campbell of Islay, Esq., now one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Berlin from St. Petersburg, and will continue their journey, after a short sojourn, in order to receive the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh upon their arrival in England. The Prince has contributed £500 to the fund for the relief of the famine in Bengal, of which fund his Royal Highness is patron.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, have been present at the several entertainments given in honour of the Emperor of Austria at the Court of the Czar, at St. Petersburg. The Duke and Duchess will leave St. Petersburg to-day (Saturday), en route for England. Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses will arrive on Monday at Berlin, where due honours await the august visitors; thence the Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Count and Countess de Flandres, will proceed to Cologne and Brussels, and thence to Ostend, whence the Duke and Duchess will embark, on the following Friday afternoon, on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, for England, timed to reach Gravesend at nine o'clock on Saturday, the 7th proximo. Great preparations are in progress, both at Gravesend and at Windsor, for the reception of the Imperial bride and Royal bridegroom. The Duke and Duchess will proceed direct from the place of embarkation to Windsor Castle, where they will remain as the guests of the Queen until about the 12th proximo, after which their Imperial and Royal Highnesses will take up their residence at Buckingham Palace. The Duke and Duchess will attend a grand concert at the Royal Albert Hall, on March 19, at which the Queen will be present.

Prince Leopold met with an accident on Thursday week while driving to the Deanery at Oxford, through his horse falling while turning the corner of Oriel-street, but sustained no injury beyond being shaken. The Prince has been elected a member of the University Chess Club at Oxford.

The Duchess of Cambridge has so far recovered from her lengthened illness as to be able to take a drive. Her Royal Highness continues in Germany.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland received on Wednesday, at Dublin Castle, deputations with farewell addresses from the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Irish Rifle Association, the Dublin Corporation, and the Royal Irish Academy of Music. Countess Spencer was present. Cardinal Cullen paid a farewell visit to his Excellency. Earl and Countess Spencer afterwards left for Holyhead, en route for England.

His Excellency the Duke de Laroche Foucauld-Bisaccia has returned to the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

His Excellency Count Beust arrived at the Austrian Embassy, in Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, from Paris.

His Excellency General Schenck, United States Minister, has left town for New York. Mr. Moran is in charge of the Legation during the absence of his Excellency.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have arrived at Brown's Hotel from Floors Castle.

The Duke of Northumberland has left town for Bournemouth on a visit to Earl and Countess Percy. The Duchess of Northumberland is staying at Albury Park.

The Duke of Richmond has left Belgrave-square for Goodwood.

The Duke of Rutland arrived at Bute House, Campden-hill, on Monday, from Belvoir Castle, Grantham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Hampstead Marshall, Berkshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from Ickworth Park, Suffolk.

The Marchioness of Ely has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

The Earl of Derby, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a diplomatic levee, on Tuesday, at the Foreign Office.

Earl and Countess Russell and Lady Agatha Russell have arrived at their residence in Chesham-place from Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The Earl and Countess of Arlie have arrived at Airlie Lodge, Kensington, from Scotland.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Lady Katharine Gordon have returned to Thomas's Hotel from Ascot Wood Cottage.

The Earl of Ilchester has returned to Melbury House, Dorset. The Earl and Countess of Dartrey have arrived in town from Melbury House, Dorset.

The Earl of Fife has arrived at his residence in Cavendish-square from Innes House, Elgin.

Lady Molesworth has returned to town from Paris.

Lord Redesdale has arrived in town from Batsford Park, his seat in Gloucestershire.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

Yesterday week Mr. Disraeli waited upon her Majesty at Windsor, and presented for approval the list of his principal appointments. On the following day the outgoing Ministers delivered up their seals of office, and their successors were intrusted with the onerous duties thus relinquished. The Conservative Cabinet stands thus:—

First Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Cairns.
Lord President of the Council	Duke of Richmond.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Malmesbury.
Foreign Affairs	Lord Derby.
India	Lord Salisbury.
The Colonies	Lord Carnarvon.
War	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
Home	Mr. R. A. Cross.
Admiralty	Mr. Ward Hunt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir Stafford Northcote.
Postmaster-General	Lord John Manners.

The other appointments, so far as they were complete on Thursday, are as follow:—

President of the Board of Trade	Sir Charles Adderley.
President of the Local Government Board	Mr. Sclater-Booth.
First Commissioner of Works	Lord H. Lennox.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Colonel Taylor.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Hon. Algernon Egerton.
Judge-Advocate and Paymaster-General	Mr. Cave.
Vice-President of the Council	Lord Sandon.
Secretary of the Local Government Board	Mr. Clare S. Read.
Under Home Secretary	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson.
Under-Secretary for India	Lord G. Hamilton.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies	Mr. James Lowther.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Hon. R. Bourke.
Secretaries to the Treasury	Mr. W. H. Smith.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Hart Dyke.
Attorney-General	Sir Massey Lopes.
Solicitor-General	Sir J. Karslake.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Sir R. Baggallay.
Attorney-General for Ireland	The Duke of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Dr. Ball.
The Lord Advocate of Scotland	Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
	Mr. Gordon.

## THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Wellington.
Lord Chamberlain	The Marquis of Bath or The Marquis of Hereford.
Master of the Horse	The Earl of Bradford.
Lord Steward	Earl Beauchamp.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	The Marquis of Exeter.

Sir Alexander Milne will continue to serve as First Naval Lord on the new Board of Admiralty.

The first meeting of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet was held on Wednesday. All the Ministers were present.

Mr. Disraeli has issued an address to his supporters reminding them that Parliament will meet on Thursday, March 5, when the House of Commons will proceed to the election of a Speaker, after which the members will be sworn in.

Sir John Pakington is to be raised to the Peerage with the title of Baron Hampton.

## LIBERAL HONOURS.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has granted the dignity of a Duke to the Marquis of Westminster. Mr. Cardwell will be summoned to the House of Lords by the title of Viscount Rivington; Lord Enfield will be called up to the House of Lords by his father's barony of Strafford; and Sir Thomas Fremantle will be created Baron Chiltern.

The *Times* of Monday says:—"We have reason to believe that her Majesty proposed, as a mark of her gracious approbation of his services as her Viceroy in Ireland, to advance Earl Spencer to the dignity of a Marquis, but that the honour has been respectfully and gratefully declined. It was also proposed to confer upon the Right Hon. Russell Gurney the grand cross of the Bath, in recognition of his labours in the Washington Claims Commission, but Mr. Gurney did not desire a distinction which seemed incompatible with his profession."

Some more new baronetcies were announced last Saturday. The recipients of the honour are Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., in recognition of his eminent civil services; Mr. Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, near Skipton, the newly-elected member for the northern division of the West Riding; Dr. George Burrows, president of the Royal College of Physicians, on the ground, to use the words of Mr. Gladstone, of "his high position and the eminent services he has rendered to the profession;" Mr. Fraser Grove, the defeated Liberal candidate for South Wilts; Mr. H. S. Thompson, late M.P. for Whitchurch; and Mr. J. Heathcote Amory, the senior member for Tiverton. Mr. Charles Forster, M.P., is to be made a Baronet, for his long and useful services in the House of Commons as mover of private bills in their first unopposed stages.

Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., and Mr. Charles Wood have received the honour of knighthood. The Lord Provost of Glasgow is also to be knighted.

The following promotions in and appointments to the Order of the Bath are gazetted:—Lord Odo Russell to be a Knight Grand Cross; Mr. William Taylour Thomson, Mr. John Milton, Colonel Frederick Alexander Campbell, Mr. Reginald Earle Welby, Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Hillier, Mr. Henry Howard, and Mr. Edward Hertslet, to be Companions of the Order. Mr. W. B. Gurdon, principal private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, is also to have a companionship of the Bath.

The Queen has approved the appointments of Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor of the Cape Colony, and of Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B., late Governor of Jamaica, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty has also approved the appointments of the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Queensland; Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., late Chief Justice of New South Wales; Sir James M'Curloch, formerly First Minister of the Colony of Victoria; Mr. John

O'Shanassy, C.M.G., also formerly First Minister of Victoria; and Mr. John Scott, late Governor of British Guiana, to be Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Her Majesty has further approved the appointments of Mr. George Berkeley, Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements; Major Robert M. Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras; Mr. W. W. Cairns, Governor of Trinidad; Mr. Henry T. Irving, Governor of the Leeward Islands; and Mr. W. H. Rennie, Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, to be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Aldermen has resolved that the salary of the Chief Clerk at the Justice Room of the Mansion House shall not be less than £800, and not more than £1000, per annum.

Mr. A. G. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., will preside at the festival in behalf of the funds of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, in April next.

Mr. John Alexander Beddoe, the Sword-Bearer to the Corporation of the City of London, died, yesterday week, at his residence, after a few days' illness.

An illuminated address was presented on Tuesday to Mr. Plimsoll, M.P., by a deputation of sailors plying between London and Hamburg, to show their admiration of the hon. member's conduct.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, it was unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the City, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, to Sir H. E. Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., in testimony of his long and honourable career in India.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board, on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed, M.P., in the chair—Mr. Freeman resumed the debate on Canon Gregory's motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the educational statistics of the former board. Several speakers took part in the discussion, which was again adjourned.

At its last meeting the Metropolitan Board of Works congratulated itself on the great success of its recent loan, an offer of two millions and a half of stock having brought in ten thousand for nearly twenty-two millions. Negotiations which have been in progress for buying up existing manorial rights on Clapham-common were concluded by a resolution of the board to pay the stipulated sum of £18,000.

The total number of paupers in the metropolitan district last week was 108,518, of whom 37,178 were in workhouses and 71,340 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease in the number of paupers of 10,260, 14,379, and 48,715 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 623, of whom 455 were men, 133 women, and 35 children under sixteen.

The council of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest acknowledge the receipt of another donation of £1000 (the sixth) from "W. P. D." Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. have received £1000 from "G. W." for the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. The Goldsmiths' Company has presented a second donation of £25 to the Post-Office Letter-Carriers' Orphan Home, and has given £25 towards the building fund of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

In the monthly report upon the condition of the metropolitan water, Major Frank Bolton draws attention to the Act of 1871, which provides power to compel the companies to give a constant supply when the public authorities may see fit to move. It is anticipated that greater safety from fires would result, since it would enable the use of hydrants instead of fire-plugs, and thus more rapidly and effectively extinguish fires. By this time hydrants might have been placed upon about one-third of the entire mains of the metropolis, but these have not yet been supplied.

An exhibition of students' work in connection with the St. Thomas Charterhouse School of Art was opened, last week, in the Girls' School, Goswell-road. The walls were covered with drawings, and vocal and instrumental music formed part of the evening's amusement. The president, the Rev. John Rodgers, and the head art-master, Mr. S. Mills, were present, and the large room was crowded with students and their friends. The school is in a remarkably prosperous condition, there being about 1000 children and 400 science and art teachers. Special classes for elementary teachers are held every Saturday afternoon.

The Workmen's Club at Millwall, which has been erected by the Millwall Dock Company for the benefit of the artisans and labourers in this busy quarter of London, was opened on Saturday last. The club is one of the most extensive of its class. In addition to a large lecture-hall, rooms for educational classes and games, it contains culinary appliances equal to the provision of from 500 to 600 dinners. A room has been fitted and set apart for the library, towards which some valuable contributions have been received. This good work deserves the active support of all classes.

The annual distribution of prizes by Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay to members of the Hon. Artillery Company took place on Thursday week. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., congratulated the corps on the excellent report for the past year. It was true that, like other volunteer corps, their numbers had diminished, but their efficiency had increased.—The City of London Rifle Brigade, under the command of Major Haywood, had a field-day at Wimbledon on Saturday afternoon.—There seems reason to hope that a volunteer force of 10,000 or 12,000 men may be collected on Easter Monday, the War Office having invited the metropolitan corps to take part in a grand divisional field-day with the regular troops, near Wimbledon.

At two railway meetings held last Saturday—the London and North-Western and Great Northern—shareholders urged upon the directors that the question of the day for them was to avoid accidents. The Rev. F. Henson affirmed that there was nothing more important to companies than diminution of speed. Mr. R. Moon said, on behalf of the London and North-Western, that, with their fast train to Edinburgh they allowed themselves to be beaten by other lines to the extent of three-quarters of an hour. Colonel Duncombe, the deputy-chairman of the Great Northern, replied that he did not see how they should be called upon to reduce their speed while it was not done upon other lines.—Sir Antonio Brady, on Monday, presided over a meeting of railway directors and shareholders, at the City Terminus Hotel, to consider the best means of obtaining the repeal of the railway passenger duty. Mr. Laing, M.P., Mr. Lightly Simpson, and Mr. Forbes, were amongst the speakers; and it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.—The Great Western Railway dividend was officially made known on Tuesday. It is at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum, carrying over a balance of about £20,000.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ACCRFUL.



YANCOMASSIE-ASSIN.



SUTAH.



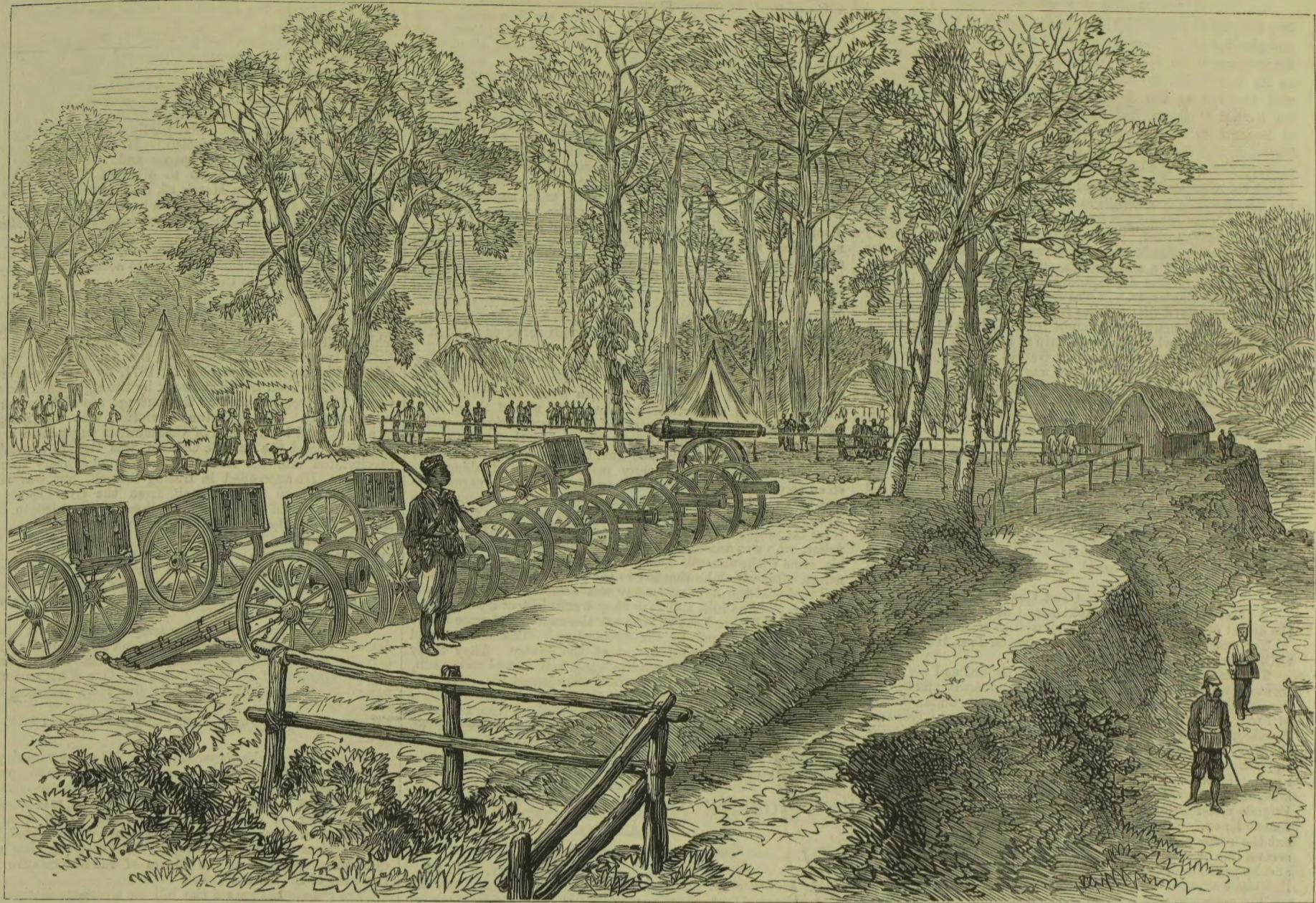
BARRACOE.

STATIONS ON THE ROAD TO COOMASSIE.



THE CAMP AT DUNQUAH.

THE ASHANTEE WAR—SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



ARTILLERY PARK IN THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU.



INSPECTING KOSSOHS AT PRAH-SU.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

CAPTURE OF COOMASSIE.

We are glad to announce the summary defeat of the Ashantees and the capture of Coomassie by the British expedition under Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, which is now, we hope, on its way home to England. On Wednesday a telegram was received at the Admiralty from Lisbon, stating that Sir Garnet Wolseley had fought a battle, on the 31st ult., at Acermbo, on the Ashantee side of the Adansi Hills. The fighting lasted twelve hours, and the British force suffered a loss of 253 killed and wounded—namely, 39 of the Naval Brigade, 128 of the 42nd Regiment (Highlanders), 23 of the Rifle Brigade, and 53 of the 23rd (Welsh Fusiliers). Major Baird, of the 42nd, and Captain Buckle, of the Royal Engineers, were killed. Of the Naval Brigade, Captain Grubbe and Sub-Lieutenants Mundy and Rawson were wounded; also Captains Macpherson and Creagh, and Lieutenants Stevenson and Berwick, of the 42nd, and Captain Nicoll and Colonel Wood, of the Engineers. It was further stated that Sir Garnet Wolseley remained fifteen miles from Coomassie, in great want of troops. This news was brought from Madeira to Lisbon by the Enchantress, which made the trip in forty-one hours. But the following telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley, sent to Gibraltar from Cape Coast Castle, was received on Thursday morning by the Secretary of State for War:—

"Coomassie, Feb. 5.—Reached this place yesterday, after five days' hard fighting. Troops behaved admirably. Officers killed: Captain Buckle, R.E.; Captain Nicol, Hants Militia; Lieutenant Eyre, 19th Foot. All other casualties under 300. The King has left the town, but is close by, and says he will pay me a visit to-day to sign the treaty of peace. I hope to commence my march to the coast to-morrow. All wounded doing well. Health generally good. Despatches follow by special fast steamer."

The Admiralty received a telegram of the same date from Commodore Hewett, at Coomassie, which gave similar information, adding that seven naval officers were wounded, but all doing well.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, Feb. 5.

A great battle has been fought near Coomassie, resulting in the defeat of the Ashantees and the capture of Amoufou.

The operations commenced at six a.m. on Jan. 31 and lasted until three p.m.

The British forces, consisting of Lord Gifford and his native scouts, the 42nd Regiment, under Major Macpherson, and the two guns of Rait's artillery, forming the left column, under Colonel M'Leod, with Major Russell's native regiment, Gordon's Houssas, two rockets under Lieutenant Palmer, and a wing of the Naval Brigade under Captain Grubbe, R.N., cut a path at right angles to the main road for 300 yards, and then due north. Upon the left was the 42nd Regiment, and on the right a column under Colonel Wood, with a wing of the Naval Brigade under Colonel Luxmoore, and two rockets under Lieutenant Knox. Colonel Wood's native regiment was to carry out the same plan on the right of the centre column. The second line consisted of the 23rd, supported by Colonel Wood's and Major Russell's native regiment on its flanks. The third line was composed of the Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Warren.

The enemy formed a broad angle, diverging from the main right apex of the Amoufou, and had a position on steep hills. The King of the Ashantees is supposed to have been present. The enemy fought most desperately, and suffered severely. Amanquata, the commander-in-chief of the Ashantee army, is reported to be killed. The firing was very heavy for five hours.

The casualties on the British side are:—Captain Buckle, Royal Engineers, killed; Major Home, wounded in two places; Lieutenant Hare, wounded in two places; two sappers and thirty-six labourers killed.

The Naval Brigade, which was 145 strong, had three officers wounded—namely, Captain Grubbe, Lieutenant Mundy, and Lieutenant Rawson, and twenty-six men killed and wounded.

The 23rd, which was about ninety strong, had one officer and five men wounded.

The 42nd lost nine officers and 105 men in killed and wounded, including Major Macpherson wounded in two places. One bullet passed through his leg, but he led his men the whole way. Major Baird was badly wounded in both legs and in the chest, and was carried to the rear, being unable to move. The carriers were attacked: he himself was beheaded. Lieutenant Berwick was wounded in the ankle, and Lieutenant Stevenson, Captain Creagh, and four others were slightly wounded. The Rifle Brigade had one officer and twenty-five men killed and wounded. No return of the loss of the native allies has been received, but it is heavy among Gordon's Houssas. The troops bivouacked on the ground taken.

A baggage-train had been attacked on the way up. Seven hundred and fifty loads arrived at Amoufou on Feb. 1, escorted by men of the Rifle Brigade, the 42nd, and the 2nd West Indian Regiment.

A strong force attacked Dequa, a mile on the right. The place was well defended, and the houses were loopholed. One bluejacket was killed and three were wounded, as well as some allies.

During the battle on the 31st the staff was much exposed to the fire, but suffered no casualties.

Our Special Artist has contributed a number of further illustrations, engraved for this week's publication. The several halting-places or stages on the road through the forest between Cape Coast Castle and the river Prah, a distance altogether of nearly eighty miles, have been enumerated on former occasions. Accroful, the camp at Dunquah, Sutah, Yancomassie-Assin, and Barracoe, with the riverside camp at Prah-su, are the places shown in the views which we now present to the reader. Inquabim, the first station from Cape Coast Castle, was represented in a former illustration. The next station is Accroful; and Dunquah, where a small camp has been formed, is two hours' march further on. Then comes Yancomassie-Fantee, which is not the same as Yancomassie-Assin. Two more stages bring us to the camp of Mansu, whence it is three hours' journey to Sutah. We have given views of Dunquah and Mansu in our preceding numbers. The military mail takes nearly twenty-two hours for the whole distance from Cape Coast Castle to Prah-su. The telegraph is laid to Mansu, which is about halfway to the Prah.

The camp at Prah-su, where our Artist was residing at the date of his last letter, is the scene of much ordinary military business; and he has made two or three sketches of what he saw going on there. The inspection of some of our native auxiliary troops is one of the incidents he has chosen to depict. There are the Kossohs, who come from another country of West Africa, a long way north of the Gold Coast. They are dressed in canvas smocks, and each man carries three regulation pouches, worn in any way that pleases his fancy. Their wives, or some of them, are standing behind

the line. Lieutenant Pollock and Lieutenant Clowes are engaged in the inspection. To the left of the line are the drum-major and the drummer. Beside the two English officers are two Kossoshs chiefs. These are fine, well-grown men; one of them wears a sackcloth coat with long sleeves and a battered English hat. The other has only a cloth about him, from the waist down to the knees, and a turban, made of a strip of red and blue cloth, with a fetish or talisman on the top, like a rude coronet, ornamented with large beads on the rim. In the next sketch we see a number of our own countrymen in the camp at Prah-su, sailors of the Naval Brigade and Royal Marines, employed at the grindstones and portable forge in sharpening their cutlasses to be ready for actual fighting. The subject of another illustration is the field battery of light guns, ranged with the Gatling gun in a park of artillery at Prah-su, three of which were marked to be sent forward to Coomassie. They were only seen by the messengers of the King of Ashantee at Prah-su, but the sight of them was enough to make them return to King Koffee Kalkallee, with such a report as frightened him into submission. Our Artist, while sojourning at Prah-su, found convenient accommodation in a hut, shared with him by Mr. Henry Stanley, of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Henty, of the *Standard*. He has acknowledged their friendly aid in more than one letter, and his sketch of "the newspaper correspondents' quarters" will serve as a token of remembrance.

The advanced guard of Sir Garnet Wolseley's small force, when it had crossed the Prah, on the 20th ult., pushed on to the Adansi Hills, forty or fifty miles from Coomassie. The General stopped at Moinsie, on the south side of those hills, having with him only the staff of the Naval Brigade, under Commodore Hewitt. Lord Gifford was sent up the hill to reconnoitre, with fifty scouts, picked from the best native auxiliaries, Kossohs, Houssas, and Bonny men. While climbing the steep ascent through a tangled forest Lord Gifford's party were met by an Ashantee priest, or wizard, sent to warn them not to go any farther. It was near the supposed boundary that separates the proper Ashantee territory from that of Assim. The priest, who was accompanied by half a dozen other men, waved his arms with uncouth gestures, and made various strange noises, after which he shouted to the party at a little distance, and said that the Ashantee army was assembled in thousands at the top of the hill, and that they would kill every man who went up. Neither Lord Gifford nor the men he led were in the least degree alarmed by the declaration. The Houssas and Kossohs were quite wild to get at the enemy. They fairly broke away, like hounds from the leash, and rushed up the hill, all shouting, and brandishing their swords and breech-loaders with both hands. When they got to the top all they could see was five men running away, whom it was of no use to chase. There was a fetish on the spot, fixed in the ground like a scarecrow, but consisting only of a stick, with bundles of cotton and grass tied round it. This was the terrible guardian of the Ashantee kingdom.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 26.

Paris cannot exist for long without a sensation, and the all-absorbing incident of the moment is the candidature of M. Ledru Rollin for the department of Vaucluse, the election for which takes place on Sunday next. The reappearance on the political stage of the once all-powerful Republican leader seems to have filled the Royalist party with dismay, his election, which is wellnigh certain, being rightly regarded as a formal protest against the reactionary policy of the Government, and more especially against any mutilation of the principle of universal suffrage, such as is contemplated by the majority of the Assembly, the present electoral system having been initiated in 1848 by M. Ledru Rollin himself. His candidature has already provoked an "incident" in the Chamber, and a letter from M. Thiers, who has at last broken the silence he has so long preserved respecting matters political. Last Monday afternoon MM. Naquet, Gent, and Taxile Delord sought permission to question the Duc de Broglie relative to the manœuvres of the Royalist and Bonapartist Mayors recently appointed in Vaucluse, who are abusing their position to thwart the efforts of M. Ledru Rollin's supporters. At the Minister's request, however, the majority decided that the interpellation should be postponed until the election came before the Assembly for ratification.

M. Thiers's manifesto, which appears in the form of a letter addressed to M. Lepetit, the Democratic candidate in the Vienne, is artfully composed of phrases capable of a double interpretation. The ex-President wishes M. Lepetit all possible success, and states that he considers the restoration of the Monarchy impossible. The interest of the nation, in his opinion, is to establish a definitive Republic; but, on the other hand, he counsels the electors to enlighten the Assembly without alarming it, otherwise commerce will suffer from fresh anxieties, and the reorganisation of the country will be certainly delayed. The Radical organs print this letter with affected jubilation; but it is quite evident that the final warnings are given in reference to the candidature of M. Ledru Rollin, who in former times was one of the ex-President's most bitter political adversaries. The *République Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, somewhat naïvely asserts that the two enemies are reconciled, and that M. Thiers would have preferred the election of M. Ledru Rollin to that of M. Vautrin, in January, 1872, or to that of M. Barodet, in April, 1873. On the other hand, M. Thiers's private organs, the *Débats* and the *Bien Public*, are most bitter against Ledru Rollin, conjuring up the "spectre rouge," and prophesying all manner of disagreeable things in the event of his being elected to the Assembly.

On the 16th of March the Prince Imperial attains his majority, and the Bonapartists, in this age of political pilgrimages, having expressed their intention of organising a series of excursions to Chisellhurst, the Duc de Broglie has addressed a circular upon the subject to the préfets and sous préfets:—"We do not wish (says the Minister) to restrain any citizen's liberty of action, or to prevent the friends and servants of the Empire expressing their attachment to the Bonaparte family; but the projected manifestation of March 16 coincides with the Prince Imperial's coming of age, and might be considered as a protestation against certain decisions of the National Assembly. In consequence," the Duc de Broglie forbids functionaries of every kind to visit Chisellhurst, under penalty of immediate dismissal, and requests his subordinates to apprise him should any attempts be made to throw doubt upon the sovereign decisions of the Assembly. He, moreover, vigorously forbids the public circulation of petitions or addresses for signature. It has since been rumoured that, in consequence of this circular, the Prince Imperial has written to his friends in Paris countermanding the proposed manifestation.

The National Assembly, which has again indefinitely postponed MM. Gambetta and Lepère's interpellation apropos of the arbitrary manner in which the Government is carrying the new municipal law into effect, has been occupied this week in

discussing various financial measures, but without agreeing on anything calculated to make up the deficit which still exists in the estimates for the next year. At yesterday's sitting a proposal to increase the succession duties was rejected by 507 votes against 135.

The destitution just now prevalent in Paris has induced the formation of a relief committee, presided over by Madame de MacMahon, and the opening of a public subscription, which has as yet produced some £4000. In addition to the forty soup-kitchens now existing, the committee is about to open fourteen fresh ones, at which 30,000 rations of bread, meat, and vegetables will be distributed daily, partly gratis and partly at the nominal rate of a sou the ration. M. Hubert Debrousse, the proprietor of the *Presse* newspaper and the originator of the great fête that will be given to Marshal MacMahon at the Palais de l'Industrie on March 15, having presented the committee with a sum of £4000, it has been devoted to redeeming the bedding of the working classes pledged at the Mont de Piété.

The Treasury has repaid to the Bank of France its advance of 150 million francs, made in order to accelerate the payment of the fifth milliard to the Germans.

M. Ollivier's reception by the Academy is fixed for March 5. There is to be an International Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures here next year, in the Palais de l'Industrie, which will be considerably enlarged for the purpose.

The murderers of Vicenzin, the police agent, who was drowned in the Seine, on Feb. 26, 1871, by a mob of National Guards, have been tried this week by the eighteenth council of war. The circumstances of this outrage are of the most painful character. The unfortunate victim, who was recognised as a mouchard by a crowd of Communists engaged in a manifestation round the Bastille Column, was tied to a plank and precipitated into the river, after undergoing every species of ill-use. He succeeded in freeing himself, but was assailed with stones and driven back from the river banks every time he succeeded in approaching them; and at length, having ineffectually hailed a steam-boat, which passed on without paying any attention, his strength failed him and he sank. The evidence against two individuals, charged before the Council of War with participation in this barbarous outrage, was conclusive on several points; and, although judgment has not yet been given, there is little doubt but that the prisoners will be found guilty.

M. Cahen-Lyon, the wealthy army tailor, has just been condemned to two years' imprisonment and 100f. fine for fraud in carrying out his contracts with the Imperial Government and the Government of National Defence. One of his accomplices, named Eoulanger, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, a second to one year's, and a third to three months' of the same penalty, a nominal fine of 100f. being exacted from each.

## ITALY.

The debate on the Paper Currency Bill was resumed, yesterday week, in the Chamber of Deputies. Clause 28, proposed by the Committee with a view to authorise the popular banks to issue notes to the amount of 30,000,000 lire, was opposed by the Minister of Finance and rejected. The debate was concluded on Saturday, and the measure was adopted by 189 votes against 63. On Wednesday, the Chamber, after a short discussion, approved all the clauses of the bill relative to the purchase of the Cavour Canal.

The Senate has passed the bill on the organisation of the judiciary, and has agreed to a motion for sending a deputation to the King on March 23, to congratulate his Majesty on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne.

## SPAIN.

It is announced that General Moriones and General Primo de Rivera, with their 20,000 men, have not yet relieved Bilbao, though they have taken the first line of defence, twelve miles distant from the town. The weather has retarded them, and prevented the co-operation of the fleet. The Carlist leader, Dorregaray, holds the heights above Somorrostro, with (it is said) 25,000 men; and there has been severe fighting there, in which the Republican troops captured some of the Carlist positions, but with considerable loss.

At their meeting on Wednesday, to consider the Government scheme for the organisation of a new national bank, the shareholders of the Bank of Spain came to no definite conclusion.

## HOLLAND.

In the Second Chamber, on Monday, a vote of thanks was passed to the forces operating against the Acheenese. An official despatch from Acheen, dated Feb. 16, has been received at the Hague. It announces the capture of a fort on the previous day, notwithstanding the determined resistance offered. The enemy are said to have lost 200 killed, and the Dutch six killed and fifty-six wounded.

## GERMANY.

The Prussian House of Lords has passed the Civil Marriage Bill by a majority of 89 to 51; and the Lower House, on Tuesday, adopted the Civil Marriage Bill in the amended form in which it was sent down from the Upper House. A motion, brought forward yesterday week by Count Bruehl, in favour of abolishing the ecclesiastical laws enacted in May, 1873, was rejected by 129 votes against 15. The Prussian House of Deputies, in debating this year's Budget, struck out a small vote of 51,000 thalers, which has been set apart twenty-five years for race prizes and bounties to breeders, on the plea of economy. Both Houses have adjourned until April 13.

The Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley were received yesterday week by the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and were invited to dine with their Majesties.

The Turkish Legation in Berlin has been raised to the rank of an Embassy.

A meeting of Catholics was held in Berlin on Thursday week as a counter-demonstration to that which recently took place in the Townhall. The resolutions affirmed the fidelity of the Ultramontane party to the German Emperor and Empire.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In a sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday week the proposal to abolish the newspaper stamp was rejected, after a warm debate, by 128 votes against 114. The Ministry were beaten on Tuesday, by a great majority, on a proposal to abolish the right of the Government to confiscate newspapers. The proposal was adopted by the House, in spite of the opposition of Ministers.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Austria left St. Petersburg on Monday for Moscow, where he met with a brilliant reception. Dining with the Governor-General on Tuesday, he left in the evening for Warsaw, via Smolensk.

A telegram from Orsk reports the return to Fort Alexandre-Petrovsk of the detachment sent to reconnoitre the left bank of the Amur Daria.

## GREECE.

M. Bulgaris has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. He himself conjoins the Ministry of the Interior with the Presidency of the Council. In Wednesday's sitting M. Lombardos moved the impeachment of the late Ministers.

## AMERICA.

In the Senate the question of withdrawing from circulation the National Bank currency, so that the legal tenders known as "greenbacks" should remain the only currency of the country, came on for discussion last week. After a long debate, a motion to redeem the National Bank notes with specie or United States Bonds was rejected by 30 against 28 votes. By a small majority the Senate has resolved to increase the National Bank circulation to 400,000,000 dols.

A general rising of Sioux Indians is reported. A telegram from Wyoming states that near Fort Laramie two officers were murdered. Their bodies, when found, were scalped, riddled with bullets, and stuck with arrows. The Sioux are reported as raiding in almost every direction, burning ranches, murkering ranchmen, and stealing stock.

## CANADA.

We learn from Toronto that two members of the late British Columbian Ministry have been elected members of the Dominion Parliament, and that both support the present Cabinet.

## INDIA.

The weekly telegram of the Viceroy of India, respecting the famine, received at the close of last week, confirms the report that beneficial effects had been produced by the late rain. In North Behar the distress was increasing rapidly, but was everywhere being effectually relieved. Nearly 100,000 tons of grain had been sent into the distressed districts, and 213,000 labourers were employed on the relief works.

The chairman of the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta has telegraphed, in answer to advices of a first remittance of £10,000 from London, that the sympathy of the English nation will be gratefully appreciated by the people in the famine-stricken districts. After describing the relief operations in progress, he states that the distress is likely to be severe, and that subscriptions are required early. A private telegram handed to the Mansion House committee yesterday week says that mortality has already commenced in the Nepaul district.

A telegram from the *Daily News'* Special Commissioner in India states that the distress is gradually intensifying. Fifty thousand persons are now engaged on the relief works in the three worst sub-divisions of Tirhoot. Delay is taking place in forwarding grain into the northern districts, and great difficulty is experienced in finding competent persons to superintend the relief works.

The *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday regarding the progress of the famine:—"The Government narrative admits an increase of vagrancy, crime, and child-desertion. Women and children are suffering severely. It is ascertained that there have been deaths from sickness caused by starvation. Sir G. Campbell doubts whether the Government can supply enough food. Three hundred and thirty-three thousand tons are wanted now, with coolies to carry 60-lb. loads. The doctors are supplied. The labour test has been relaxed. The exports of rice since October have been 165,000 tons."

The same correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—"Sir R. Temple's appointment to Behar has always had Sir G. Campbell's hearty approval. The Sarun correspondent reports increasing crops and the establishment of relief works. The North Tirhoot correspondent reports that infants are dying. Nurseries have been established in North Chumparun, the district most exposed to suffering. The Nepalese are treated as British subjects. In Gorakhpore prospects are improving as the pulse harvest matures."

The latest accounts of the growing crops are favourable.

## JAPAN.

Serious political troubles are anticipated, according to a Jeddah telegram of Thursday week. Iwakura, the Prime Minister, has tendered his resignation, which has been refused. The people clamour for a war against Corea, and this or a civil war is deemed inevitable. From Nagasaki we are told that a serious insurrection has broken out in the district of Fizen, and that the insurgents had destroyed the land telegraph lines. But a telegram received by the Japanese Legation denies that the revolt near Nagasaki is anything serious. It states that 3000 troops had arrived in the district, and were expected to have no difficulty in restoring order.

The Government have appointed Mr. R. Routledge (a nephew of Mr. Routledge, the publisher) to the Professorship of Chemistry and Physics in the Imperial College at Jeddah.

The great temple Tenshig Daijō, at Shiba, in Jeddah, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 1. The huge bell, ten feet high, was so injured as to be rendered worthless.

The Italian journals state that Vesuvius is covered with snow, from the summit to the base.

We are informed from Constantinople that Midhat Pasha has been removed from his post of Governor of Salonica.

An English penny newspaper has been started at Venice, called the *Venice Mail*.

Three thousand Mussulman pilgrims were at Suez on the 17th inst.; "in perfect health," a despatch adds.

News has reached Melbourne from Fiji that the majority of the Fijians desire annexation to the British Crown.

The Murillo, which ran down the Northfleet, left Cowes Roads on Tuesday, en route from Cadiz to Hamburg. She has been rechristened the Huelva.

The brigantine Lizzie, of Swansea, was run down, on Wednesday morning, near the Land's End, by the steamer Broomsgrove, of Southampton. The crew were all saved.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Bulgarian Bishop of Salonica has, with the entire population of two villages, joined the Roman Catholic Church.

The King of Siam has presented a gold salver to Dr. W. Campbell, the surgeon to her Majesty's Consulate-General, in acknowledgment of his professional services.

Senor Gonzales has been installed as President of the Republic of St. Domingo. The members of the family of ex-President Baez have been banished.

A peculiarly Mexican kind of civil war has broken out between the towns of Quimilán and Huasca de Ocampo. Women are said to have been mutilated and children slaughtered.

The Enchantress passed, off the east end of Madeira, on the 23rd inst., the two telegraph steamers, Edinburgh and Hibernia; all well. It is confidently hoped that the telegraph cable will be complete between Madeira and St. Vincent by March 15.

The German Emperor has addressed a letter to Earl Russell, thanking him for the part he took in the London meeting expressive of sympathy with German Protestantism. His Majesty says he felt sure that in the endeavour to uphold liberty of conscience he would not be abandoned by the English people, to whom the people of Germany and his Royal House are bound by the remembrance of many an honourable struggle maintained in common since the day of William of Orange.

Tenders are invited by the Portuguese Government for the construction of two new railways—one from Beira Baxia to Malpartido, the other for a connection with the Spanish lines at Salamanca.

Dr. Livingstone's death is confirmed by another telegram from the acting Consul at Zanzibar. It states that Chumah, the Nassick boy, had arrived there, on the 3rd inst., with news of Mr. Murphy being within ten days of the coast. He is in charge of Dr. Livingstone's body and papers.

Dr. Rokitansky's seventieth birthday was celebrated, last week, with great enthusiasm by the Imperial Academy of Science at Vienna. Among the congratulatory messages received from learned bodies was one from the London Pathological Society.

Disturbances still prevail in the outlying territory of Natal. Small bands of rebels lurk in the mountain gorges, but they are being vigorously hunted down. Langalabalele, the leader of the Orange frontier rebels, is being tried at Natal by a special court, consisting of four resident magistrates and four native chiefs, sitting under the presidency of the Governor. There are 700 of his followers awaiting trial.

Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., writes to the *Times* to contradict some reports which have been published stating that M. Kossuth was living in a state of destitution in Turin. Mr. Gilpin says that he saw M. Kossuth in May last in Turin, and found him living in "a comfortable and well-furnished salon on the ground floor, opening by French windows into a little garden, where he spends a good deal of time. Colonel Ehaz, who was his friend and aide-de-camp in the time of his prosperity, is with him still, and periodically they go together into Switzerland and the Tyrol in search of new plants for the garden at home." With reference to reports that Kossuth was compelled to give lessons in order to earn a livelihood, Mr. Gilpin says:—"Those who know as well as I do François and Louis Kossuth would feel, as I do, quite assured that their honoured and revered father would never be permitted, in his declining years, to undertake the office of teacher. It is Kossuth's choice to live retired as he does."

The mail-packets under contract with the Swedish Government will recommence their voyages between Hull and Gothenburg on Saturday next, the 28th inst. Mails for Sweden will accordingly be made up in London on the evening of Friday, the 27th inst., and thenceforward on the evening of every Friday until further notice.—Information has been received from the Danish Post Office that the steamer which plies between Copenhagen, the Faroe Islands, and Iceland during a portion of the year will commence running for the season on the 4th proximo, and that it will call either at Leith or Lerwick for the purpose of embarking mails on the following dates:—March 4, Lerwick; April 20, Lerwick; May 31, Leith; July 10, Leith; Aug. 19, Leith; Oct. 1, Lerwick; Nov. 12, Lerwick. Mails for Iceland and the Faroe Islands will accordingly be dispatched on these dates, and correspondence intended to be sent in them must be posted so as to reach Lerwick or Leith, as the case may be, in time. There is only one mail weekly to Lerwick, which leaves Aberdeen every Friday evening.

The new ship *Hesperus*, Captain Legoe, 1700 tons, chartered by Mr. Francis S. Dutton, agent-general for South Australia, for the conveyance of emigrants to Port Adelaide, sailed, on Monday, from Plymouth. This ship was built at Greenock for Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, and Co., of Billiter-court, E.C., expressly for the Adelaide trade. Besides cabin passengers and a valuable cargo, she had on board 416 emigrants, equal to 348 statute adults. These have been carefully selected by Mr. Dutton, and comprise people of all trades and industrial occupations, besides 45 single female domestic servants, who are in much request in the colony. The emigrants consist, as is usual, of the classes described as "full passage paying," "assisted passage," some "free passage," and others, part of whose passage-money has been sent by their relatives, already in the colony. They come from all parts of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Dr. Belgrave is surgeon-superintendent, and Mrs. Collins matron in charge of the single women—the latter selected by the British Ladies' Female Emigrant Society.

It has for several years past (writes the *Globe* correspondent in Brussels) been a matter of complaint amongst English and American resident families in Brussels that there has been no church for their exclusive use. The Chapel Royal, where Divine service is now held, is rented of the French and German Protestants, and can only be used at very inconvenient hours. In 1862 a committee was formed by the Rev. C. E. Jenkins (since deceased) having for its object the building of a church for the especial accommodation of the Anglican community in Brussels, an eligible site having been procured. Subscriptions have been occasionally made, and the building has been proceeded with, and it is expected to be shortly completed and opened for service. In the meantime the committee are greatly in want of funds, and appeal to their countrymen in England, particularly to all past residents in Brussels, both English and Americans, to assist them in completing their work. Subscriptions to the building fund may be paid to the Union Bank of London, as correspondents for Messrs. Bigwood and Morgan, of Brussels, the bankers of the committee.

A more wonderful gorge or canyon than that of the Yosemite, but similar to it in its peculiarities of towering granite cliffs and lofty waterfalls, has been recently discovered and explored. It is situated seventeen miles north of the Yosemite Valley, and is called the Great Tuolumne Canyon. One of the main rivers of the State flows in rapids, thunders in waterfalls, and flows in milk-white eddies through this gorge, which is twenty miles long, with an average width of about a quarter of a mile. The Yosemite Valley is only six miles in length, with an average breadth of nearly a mile. The narrowness of the Tuolumne Gorge gives an appearance of still greater elevation to its precipitous boundary walls, some of which rise to a height of three-quarters of a mile above the river, at the bottom of the canyon. The largest of the few glaciers met with in the United States are to be found in this wild portion of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains. Forests of trees of the order Sequoia Gigantea, and of the largest and finest descriptions of the sugar, yellow, and white pine-trees in the United States, exist in this high mountain region. The main peaks of the Sierra Nevada chain have an elevation of over 13,000 ft.

It appears from the last returns that the aggregate income of our life-assurance offices is more than 15½ millions sterling, that their total accumulated funds are over 113 millions, and that the assurances in force represent nearly 353 millions.

At a meeting, on Wednesday night, between the delegates and the employers at Elswick engine and ordnance works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where about 2500 men are employed, an amicable settlement of the wages dispute was come to. The men are to receive an advance of from 3s. to 4s. 6d. per week, according to their wages, in three separate advances of an equal amount, the first to be given at once, the second in May, and the third in next January. The decision will settle the dispute in the factories.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bedford, Henry, to be Curate of Chipping Norton with Over Norton.  
Bullocke, H.; Vicar of Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire.  
Colson, Charles, Vicar of Great Hornehead; Rector of Cuxton, Kent.  
Dutton, F. G.; Rector of Birbury, Gloucestershire.  
Fraser, A. C.; Vicar of Bosley, Cheshire.  
Halcombe, John Joseph; Rector of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.  
Halmshaw, C.; Vicar of Copley, Halifax.  
Jackson, W.; Vicar of Abdonast.  
Nelson, T. S.; Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral.  
Phelp, Phillip H.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, North Shields.  
Roberts, C. E. T.; Vicar of Brinsley, Nottingham.  
Rust, John Cyprian, Curate of Holy Trinity, Heligham; Rector of Solihull.  
Smith, Thomas; Rector of St. Mary's, Maldon, Essex.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the new Testament met on Tuesday for their thirty-seventh session, and revised the translation of the fourth chapter of the first Epistle of St. Peter.

On Wednesday night Mr. Beresford-Hope read a paper at Zion College on the Place and Influence in the Church Movement of Church Congresses. He dealt at length with the Church as an establishment, and as the Anglican communion.

In a newly-issued charge Bishop Wordsworth draws a moral from the abolition of purchase in the Army, and denounces simony, which he affirms to be increasing in the Church. From the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* he cites specimens of its advertisements to show how systematically the unholy "traffic in spiritual things" is conducted.

At the meeting of the new Parliament the Right Rev. Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, will take his seat in the House of Peers and will act as Chaplain. The Right Rev. Dr. J. R. Woodford, recently consecrated Bishop of Ely, will not be entitled to take his seat in the House (under the Manchester Bishopric Act) until a vacancy arises in a diocese other than Canterbury, York, London, Durham, or Winchester.

The annual court of the Clergy Orphan Corporation was held on Thursday, under the presidency of Lord Hatherley. The report showed that the ordinary income for 1873 was £9895, and the expenditure £11,393. The deficiency had been partially met by the sale of capital, but it had been found necessary to reduce the number of orphans in the school by seven, although the applications for admission had been painfully urgent.

The Bishop of Ely, in instituting a clergyman at Chesterton, on Tuesday, delivered an address, in which he urged the absolute necessity for daily service being instituted in every parish, and the celebration of the holy communion at least weekly, without which no clergyman could keep religion alive in his heart. He spoke in very condemnatory terms of the family pews of the Church, and urged the immediate necessity of restoration and the removal of all distinctions.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Tuesday, at the inaugural meeting of the Hull branch of the Seamen's Mission. His Grace said the country was now awaking to a sense of its duty, yet the balance remained on the wrong side. In the evening his Grace addressed an audience of about 3000 persons connected with the Church of England Temperance Society. He did not wish to hector and dragoon the people of England into the virtue of temperance. He did not even hope by legislative means to force rules of temperance upon the people. He believed such an idea to be perfectly vain unless the foundation was first laid in the minds and convictions of the people themselves. He had long thought the Church of England had been a little too dainty about dealing with the great question. His Grace at some length pointed out the advantages of temperance.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following have been elected to the vacant scholarships at University College, Oxford:—Mr. W. P. James, of Uppingham School; Mr. H. Pearson, late of Harrow School, proxime accesserunt; Mr. R. N. Arkle, exhibitor; and Mr. C. G. Steel, commoner of the college.—Two Hody Exhibitions for Greek, open to the members of Wadham, have been awarded as follow:—E. Child, Scholar; and one between J. R. V. Marchant, Scholar, and H. A. Wilson. There were seven candidates. The exhibitions are of the annual value of £50, and are tenable for four years on condition of residence and of a terminal examination by the Regius Professor of Greek.—The Masters and Fellows of Balliol offer two exhibitions, to be competed for at the Oxford local examinations in the present year. They will be of the annual value of £40, and will be tenable during residence for four years. The Provost and Fellows of Worcester also offer an exhibition of the annual value of £70, and tenable during residence for four years.

The examination for the classical tripos at Cambridge began on Monday. There were 76 candidates, showing an increase over last year, when only 68 presented themselves. With the exception of Queen's and Magdalene, each college has one or more candidates, who are distributed as follow:—Trinity, 25; St. John's, 14; King's, 5; Emmanuel, Jesus, Caius, and Clare, 4 each; St. Catherine's, Christ's, and Pembroke, 3 each; St. Peter's and Trinity Hall, 2 each; Sidney, Downing, and Corpus, 1 each. Among the candidates there were six who obtained honours in the mathematical tripos, four of them being Wranglers. The list of those approved for the tripos, arranged in order of merit, will be published on the morning of March 26.

A valuable endowment in trust for ever has been presented to the Belfast Queen's College by Mr. William Dunville. It consists of two studentships, one for the encouragement of the mathematical and physical and the other for that of natural sciences. They are intended by the donor to enable distinguished students who attain graduation to pursue their collegiate studies further. The studentships are tenable for two years, and are of the value of £45 for the first and £100 for the second year.

The annual demonstration by the fourth-year students of St. Andrew's University, in commemoration of Kate Kennedy, daughter of the founder of the college, was observed yesterday week. About noon "Kate," equipped in riding-habit, appeared, followed by a retinue, gorgeously attired. The college and professors' houses were duly honoured with a call. During their progress throughout the city the processionists busied themselves vending their "annual" and the *carte*. Principal and professors are represented as an assembly of immortals on Mount Olympus considering the lady-students' question. Kneeling before the presiding deity is a lady student, while in the background is seen the shade of John Stuart Mill, bearing in his hand the gift of £5000.

The anniversary dinner of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, took place on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. Subscriptions were made amounting to about £900. There are now 260 children in the asylum, and accommodation for forty more could be provided did the funds permit.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: SHARPENING CUTLASSES IN THE CAMP AT PRAH-SU.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: LORD GIFFORD AND ADVANCE SCOUTS ON THE ADANSI HILLS WARNED BY AN ASHANTEE PRIEST NOT TO GO FORWARD.  
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



GRAND SKATING FETE ON THE NEVA IN HONOUR OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S MARRIAGE.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## The Extra Supplement.

## FOX-HUNTING IN FRANCE.

Although stag-hunting has been a favourite sport for many years in France, the *chasse au Renard* is quite of modern date. There is no reason, however, why it should not be there brought to perfection, as foxes are plentiful, the country in most parts is open, and hounds and horses can easily be procured from England. Perhaps it would be advisable that our volatile neighbours should borrow our hunting costume. A plain scarlet coat, a pair of well-made breeches, and neat top-boots would certainly look better than the embroidered coat, the heavy jack-boot, the French horn, and the *couteau de chasse* of the sportsmen represented in our Illustration. The servant's dress, too, his coat and hat bedizened with gold lace, might well be exchanged for the simple attire of a Meltonian groom—dark pepper-and-salt coat, top-boots, and leathers. The pack does not appear to be very numerous, which seems fortunate, as the wily animal, we see, has not got much of a start, and the gentleman and lady in the distance determined on winning the brush. But the sketch is very spirited, and gives a fair notion of French fox-hunting.

Had the life of the Duc d'Orléans been spared, his Royal Highness would probably have become a master of foxhounds; for he was devoted to the chase, and his hunting establishment was that of a thorough sportsman, free from the "pomp and circumstance" of foreign Royalty. It is only within a few years that sporting books and newspapers have appeared in France. The French are indebted to us for their favourite phrase "*Le Sport*," which includes every field amusement. Nothing could be tamer—or more dull than stag-hunting was in France. It was a system of galloping up and down large forests, amidst the sound of horns, the anathemas of the Royal huntsmen, the hallooing of the piqueurs, the yells of the hounds as they were ridden over by some forward Nimrod, and the shouts of the assembled population on foot.

As the love for the "noble science" increases writers will probably arise, in every nation, to describe its glories, since from time immemorial hunting has been the theme of prose and poetical authors. The works of Xenophon, Pliny, Homer, Virgil, and Ovid abound in descriptions of hounds and horses. Our own Shakespeare has eulogised the "echoes loud, redoubled and redoubled, concourse wild of mirth and jocund din." Of all the poets, however, Somerville must be noticed as not only a speculative, but a real sportsman. His language, sentiments, and the incidents he describes display a thorough knowledge of the subjects he writes upon. His correct description of the kennel, his vivid portraiture of the hounds, his philosophical discussion upon scent, and his lively and full-length portraiture of fox-hunting—the "casting" of the hounds, their working upon the scent, the unkenneling of the fox, his breaking cover, and the full cry of the pack are most exciting pictures. We strongly advise those interested in the *chasse au Renard* to employ some talented writer to translate Somerville's "*Chase*" into French. The truly graphic delineation by Guillaume Regamey, which we have engraved, shows that there are artists in France fully competent to illustrate such a work; and it is one that we think would be sought for with avidity by La Jeune France.

## THE FESTIVITIES IN RUSSIA.

In addition to the sketches by our Special Artist which have been published upon the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of the Emperor of the Russias, we give an illustration of the grand fete on the ice, prepared by the English Neva Skating Club, at which the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Czarevitch and Czarevna, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis were present. This beautiful entertainment was on the night of the 11th inst. The Neva Skating Club occupy in winter several acres of inclosed river ice, nearly opposite the English church. They had converted this space into an Elysian field of ice temples, magnesium lights, coloured lamps and fires, pavilions, and buffets. All round the ice-field were hung chains of lamps, red and blue and green, festooned in pretty patterns. At one side was the Royal pavilion, with a small supper-room behind, built on the ice. Opposite this were two kiosks for military bands. At each end of the skating-field were cloak and refreshment rooms for the general company. In the centre of the inclosure rose a castle of frozen water, a trophy of ice masonry, converted into a *chapelle ardente* by a blaze of fires and lanterns burning at its windows and battlements. Small citadels were also built at the corners of the inclosed space, their mimic architecture flushed with Bengal lights burning within. But the most beautiful decoration was the soft light streaming from electric or magnesium lamps fixed at intervals round the inclosure. The Royal guests seemed to enjoy themselves heartily; and the English committee of management—Messrs. Edward Gibson, E. J. Morgan, A. F. Clarke, E. Cattley, and H. Andersen—must be congratulated on the success of their arrangements.

The subject of another illustration is the scene upon the arrival of the Emperor of Austria at St. Petersburg, on the 13th inst. His Majesty was met at the railway station by the Emperor of Russia, the Prince of Wales and the other English Princes, the Czarewitch and Russian Grand Dukes. The two Emperors were conveyed from the station through the city to the Imperial Palace in a closed carriage, followed by General Trepoff, Chief of Police, in a sleigh drawn by two horses; and the Princes came after, in sleighs of the same kind. They passed beneath a triumphal arch from Great Morskaya, as shown in our illustration.

It is stated that Mr. Crum-Ewing, late M.P. for Paisley, is to be Lord Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire, in the place of the late Sir James Colquhoun.

Mr. F. W. Burton will be appointed Director of the National Gallery in the place of Sir W. Boxall, R.A., who resigned that office two months ago. Sir W. Boxall, who succeeded Sir Charles Eastlake in 1865, carries with him into his retirement the respect earned by high-minded and ungrudging devotion to the duties which he admirably discharged.

A meeting was held at the Watercress and Flower Girls' Mission, Laystall-street, on Tuesday, in connection with the "Emily Loan Fund," of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is the president. The object of the fund, which has been established some time, is to advance to this very poor class of the community the small capital they may require to set them up in business during the winter, when the supply of cresses and flowers fails. Already nearly 300 poor street hawkers have been assisted by the fund, and many have been thus kept from actual pauperism. In connection with the fund there are religious services, school, penny banks, &c. About 200 girls sat down to tea on Tuesday night, and the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the subsequent meeting.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Voltigeur—the chief representative of the Blacklock blood, the merits and demerits of which have given rise to so much fierce controversy—received a kick from a mare on Saturday last, which broke one of his thighs, and necessitated his immediate destruction. He was a comparative failure as a sire, but will be much missed by Dr. Shorthouse, who will truly be able to say, "Othello's occupation's gone." Voltigeur was by no means a promising yearling; indeed, he was returned unsold from Doncaster, as no one would give 100 guineas for him; but, as a two-year-old, he performed so well in a trial that the late Lord Zetland bought him for £1000 and certain contingencies. Ridden by Job Marson, he won the Derby; and also secured the St. Leger, after a dead-heat with Russborough, who was greatly interfered with, in the run off, by the crowd swarming into the course. The Doncaster Cup was, however, his crowning triumph, as at weight for age he beat the hitherto undefeated Flying Dutchman. This race led to the famous match, which is one of the great landmarks of turf history, and in which the Flying Dutchman fully revenged himself on his conqueror. It is generally believed that Voltigeur was over-trained for this engagement; and, in any case, it is certain that he never again displayed much form. Vedette, Sabreur, The Ranger, Buckstone, Fortunio, The Starter, Tibthorpe, and Falkland are about the best of his descendants.

From various causes, the Waterford Cup scarcely excited as much attention as usual this year, but the running for it was of a most sensational character, as favourite after favourite succumbed in succession; and finally Magnano and Surprise, against each of which 200 to 1 could have been obtained after the draw had taken place, were put into the slips to run off the final course. In the first round Fugitive, who performed in the much-talked-of trial with Peasant Boy, ran clean away from Satire, and was at once made first favourite for the Cup; Tyrant was too fast for Royal Mary, the chief hope of Ireland; and then came a terrible blow to backers, for Muriel, starting very slowly, was led to the hare by Magnano, and beaten in a short and not very satisfactory trial. Mr. Jardine was also unlucky with two of his other representatives, Progress being well beaten by Diacticus, and Lucetta succumbing to Darcarolle. Peasant Boy had some trouble in defeating the moderate Red Prince, and had so evidently lost the smartness which characterised him on his two previous essays that he became a worse favourite than before his victory. Fugitive again ran well in the first ties; but White Slave, Mr. Jardine's last representative, was put out by Willie Galwey. Old Black Knight ran with all the fire of a puppy, and, in spite of a heavy fall, beat Cresus cleverly. Magnano never allowed British Crown to score a point, and Diacticus ran one of the most brilliant courses of the meeting against Whinblossom. Odds of 3 to 1 were laid on Peasant Boy against Surprise; but the latter not only led "the black" to the hare, but had far the best of the work in a long trial, to the great delight of the crowd, with whom Peasant Boy has always been very unpopular. In the second ties Magnano had to run twice against Tyrant, and only just beat him "at the second time of asking;" Amethyst, though running unsteadily, was too fast for Milky Way, and Surprise fairly outworked Darcarolle. Fugitive commenced the third ties with a very brilliant exhibition against Willie Galwey; Magnano and Diacticus were far too good for Sir William Don and Amethyst respectively; and Bannockburn was beaten pointless by Surprise. Fugitive was backed at 7 to 4 against Magnano in the fourth ties, but the latter took the first turn by several lengths, and, after Fugitive had scored three or four points, drew past him and effected a very meritorious kill; and, after an undecided, Surprise gave Diacticus no chance. The final course was very close, and Magnano, who took first turn, just won, owing to his superior speed. The winner is by Cauld Kail—Isoleine, and belongs to Mr. C. Morgan, a south-country courser; while Surprise, nominated by Mr. Massey, is the property of Mr. Martelli, and is by Sir William—Modesty.

Want of space will not allow us to go fully into the running for the Purse and Plate. In the former, Muriel and Progress, who seemed to have recovered the effects of the trials which they were injudiciously allowed to run on the previous Saturday, showed their best form, and eventually divided; and Mr. Jardine also ran up for the Plate with White Slave, by Improver—Emma Snow, who was beaten by Gallant Foe, by Don Antonio—Maggie Smith, in the final course. Peasant Boy had been sent home lame, and took no part in this stake.

Earl Granville presided, on Tuesday evening, at a banquet given at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, to the Earl of Guilford, master of the East Kent foxhounds.

For nearly two years W. Cook has been left in undisturbed possession of the title of billiard champion; but, at length, John Roberts, jun., once more challenged him, and the match took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening last. Every seat was occupied; indeed, so many people were refused admission, that the players would do well to secure a larger room on future occasions. Roberts broke the balls, and was the first to score, but had only made 7 when Cook got well away with a superb contribution of 121 (the largest break ever made on a championship table), and followed this up with 82 and 40, which brought him to 244 against 18. His wonderful delicacy of touch and knowledge of strength was never better exhibited than in these breaks, which included some beautiful cannons. It was now Roberts's turn, and in four successive innings he made 110, while his opponent only added 5. An opportune fluke enabled the champion to add 61 to his score, against which Roberts contributed 25, 24, and 45, reaching 295 to 379; but Cook once more drew away, and, at the interval, had reached 537 to 397. On resuming play, Roberts at first made up a little of his lost ground, but the advantage was only temporary, for Cook again increased his lead, and, though no larger breaks were made on either side, won by 216 points. The game lasted 3 hours 41 minutes.

On Monday last, in spite of the incessant rain, a large number of spectators assembled at Kennington Oval to witness the football-match between picked twenties of England and Scotland, which was played under the Rugby Union rules.

The visitors were undoubtedly the faster team; but England made up for this by more combined play, and, when "time" was called, had won a hardly-contested game by one goal against a try. We append the names of the players:—

ENGLAND.—† T. Batson, F. J. Batten (back), M. Brooks (back), H. A. Bryden, † E. C. Cheston, W. E. Collins (half-back), C. W. Crosse, T. Cunliffe, † H. Freeman (three-quarter-back), E. Gent, † † A. St. G. Hamersley (captain), E. Kewley, † the Hon. H. A. Lawrence (back), † M. W. Marshall, W. H. Milton (half-back), † S. Morse (half-back), the Hon. S. Parker, W. H. Stafford, † † D. P. Turner, and R. Walker.

SCOTLAND.—† † W. A. D. Brown (captain and back), † C. C. Bryce, † † T. Chalmers (back), † P. Davidson, † J. Finlay, † W. St. Clair Grant (quarter-back), H. M. Hamilton (half-back), G. Heron, † † R. W. Irvine, M. H. Kidstone (half-back), † † T. R. Marshall (half-back), † † J. Mein, † W. Neilson, † J. Petrie, J. Reid, A. K. Stewart (quarter-back), J. K. Tod, † R. Wilson, † A. Wood, and A. Young.

\* Played in 1871. + Played in 1872. † Played in 1873.

## FINE ARTS.

The Queen has lent her picture, by Frith, of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, to the Hibernian Academy Exhibition.

The Print Room of the British Museum will in future be opened every day of the week.

Mr. Edward Samuelson, the last Mayor of Liverpool, has presented a picture by Turner to the Corporation of that town for their new art-gallery. The Town Council lately voted £1200 for the purchase of pictures this year for the gallery.

An action has been brought against Mr. Hayes, the Irish artist, a member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, for libel arising out of the "Civic Celebrities" caricatures, attributed to him, the plaintiff being Sir Wm. Carroll. The publication on which the action is based represents the plaintiff in the costume of a clown, with his left foot and leg enormously swollen, and a ridiculous legend appended. Damages are laid at £500.

Active arrangements are being made for the adequate representation of French art and industry at this year's International Exhibition. French artists are making large demands for the admission of their pictures and works of art. The city of Paris will exhibit an extensive illustration of the municipal works of the French capital, accompanied by models of public buildings and sanitary appliances.

There was a grand show, on Friday week, of Mr. Vernon Heath's landscape autotypes, in the library of the Royal Institution, when that gentleman read a paper, which is reported in another column. We take this opportunity of drawing attention to the extraordinary perfection to which Mr. Vernon Heath has brought landscape-photography, as exemplified in his large autotypes. To consummate artistic taste in the selection of his subjects he combines rare skill in the management of his chemicals, so that his half-tones are always clear and his shadows are never black. The picture of "A Fallen Monarch," an ancient tree laid low by a tempest, is a grand example of successful autotype photography. Mr. Vernon Heath's collection, at 43, Piccadilly, is well worthy of a visit.

Some of the first reports as to losses of pictures in the fire at the Pantheon are, we are glad to know, unfounded or exaggerated. No pictures of importance belonging to Sir Richard Wallace are destroyed, though all will regret to learn that he has lost armour, plate, objets d'art, and furniture, collectively of great value, and including articles of great rarity. Mr. Wynn Ellis has lost none of the old masters of his collection, several of which are of historical importance. Some modern pictures belonging to Mr. Ellis were destroyed, but they were not of very considerable value. A most painful loss has, however, been sustained by Mr. Brittan Willis, the well-known animal-painter of the Old Water-Colour Society. The entire series of sketches, studies, and drawings of this artist were destroyed, together with many works by J. D. Harding and other members of the Water-Colour Society. The entire collection was about 2000 in number, and represented a money value of several thousand pounds. The artist's own works were the efforts of a long and laborious life, chiefly drawn from nature in the three kingdoms, on the Continent, and in America. The artist, who is at a distance from home in enfeebled health, and, we regret to add, uninsured, is prostrated by the disaster.

A movement is on foot at Oxford to raise a subscription for the purpose of procuring the restoration of the paintings on the walls of the Union debating-room, which are now rapidly decaying. The cost of the proposed restoration is estimated to be not less than £700, and the restoration is strongly opposed by a majority of the members, because the society is now in debt, as well as for other reasons. The paintings in question are illustrative of the Arthurian romances, and the immature productions of Messrs. Rossetti, Burne Jones, V. Princeps, and, if we remember rightly, one or two other painters of the romantic section of the pre-Raphaelites. The paintings are of small artistic value, unless regarded as marking a revival in our school, which has, however, proved nearly abortive. Moreover, the works are executed in distemper, not in genuine or *bouon fresco*; it is therefore impossible for them to stand this climate, and to restore them effectually would involve their entire repainting in some durable medium.

Our Number for last week contained portraits and memoirs of two artists who had respectively reached the ages of ninety-two and ninety-five years. A still more remarkable instance of artistic longevity is that of Count Waldeck, the painter, residing at Paris, who has, says *Galignani*, just arrived at the great age of 108 years, and is in excellent health. In 1826 M. Waldeck, being then sixty, and in want of money, offered some of his pictures for sale at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and asked 40,000 francs for them. M. Bastard, the director, replied that the resources at his command did not permit him to make a purchase of that importance, but offered to procure the painter an annual allowance of 2000 francs. This was done, and the Count has therefore received during forty-eight years a total sum of 96,000 francs.

It is remarkable that in Paris, although the number of French artists is doubtless proportionately greater than the number of English artists, an art-exhibition other than that of the Salon is of rare occurrence: there is nothing corresponding to the multitude of exhibitions by independent bodies of artists which we have here. The want of additional exhibitions has indeed been long felt, and at length a "co-operative" society of artists has been formed to supply the desideratum. The objects of the society are the organisation of open exhibitions, without jury or honorary awards, at which each member may exhibit his works; the sale of the said works; and the publication of a journal relating exclusively to the arts. The society is composed of painters, sculptors, engravers, and lithographers. The expenses are to be met by charges on the entries of works, and commission on sales; and should any profit arise it is to be divided among the members.

According to the French critics, the statue of Joan of Arc, lately erected at Paris on the Place des Pyramides, does as little honour to the memory of the heroine as does the satire of Voltaire. The attitude, say these authorities, suggests the idea of a gamin on horseback; the statue has no heroic qualities, and the face is equally devoid of character, beauty, and expression.

The "Venus of Falcrone," a statue in Parian marble, found in 1836, in the town of Falcrone, among the ruins of an ancient theatre, has been added to the sculpture galleries of the Louvre. The statue closely resembles, but, though beautiful, is inferior in style and execution to, the famous Venus of Milo in the same galleries. It is conjectured by M. Ravaisson, the curator of the antiquities of the Louvre, and other connoisseurs, that each of these statues once belonged to a group completed by a statue of Mars, such as the two groups of Venus and Mars to be seen in the Uffizi at Florence. The conjecture acquires some probability from the fact that the left side of the Venus of Milo, which would, in a group, be concealed by the form of Mars, is less carefully chiselled than the rest of the statue.

## AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

The first volume of *The Blue Ribbon*, by the author of "St. Olave's," &c. (Hurst and Blackett), creates a feeling of almost enthusiastic admiration, and leads one to anticipate extraordinary gratification. And, indeed, that single volume is worth a round dozen of even the most highly-praised recent novels; so fresh, piquant, and exquisitely pathetic are the portions it contains of the whole story. Nor do the author's creations resemble mere airy phantoms of the brain; they seem to have coverings of solid flesh and plenty of strong backbone. Nearly all the characters have their distinct peculiarities, and at once enlist the reader's interest or sympathy. We may fear that Mr. Ballinger, amusing as he is for a while, will eventually become a bore; but he promises to compensate for that by developing into a thorough villain. The mystery that hangs about Patch combines with her fierce temper, her foreign tongue, and her gift of song, to set expectation on tiptoe. We acknowledge in Gurtha an excellent specimen of the rough, honest, faithful, kindhearted, shrewd, laughable, somewhat irritable, but wholly valuable and greatly lovable, domestic servant; and in Mrs. Bratchet an equally excellent specimen of the motherly, garrulous, conscientious, overworked old woman, as ludicrous as she is good and as good as she is ludicrous, whose religious views are nondescript but strong, and who mingles the washing of linen with the singing of psalms. The widowed mother and her cares and her struggles and her triumphs, and the stranger who befriends her and the friends who desert her, are very truthfully and touchingly described; and the society of the cathedral city is slightly and partially, but vividly and characteristically, sketched. The brother and sister, the strong, manly boy and the weak, deformed girl, the former the unconscious cause of the latter's life-long cross, take one's heart by storm from the very moment when we see them, first fishing for minnows together, then cutting into fantastic shapes and ultimately devouring blancmange together, and then "making believe" to be at an astronomical lecture together. So sweet and noble a conception as the girl required very tender, careful, delicate treatment; and very tenderly, carefully, and delicately it is treated. We take to the old scientific gentleman, too, from the very day when he rides up to the wicket-gate just in time to see one young gentleman knock another young gentleman into a bed of nettles and to deliver some dry remarks upon the subject; and we like him still better as the tale proceeds and as we learn more and more about the "works" of which he is the master; for then we make the acquaintance of the pretty, charming, winning girl who wears the "blue ribbon," and surely a simpler, quainter, more picturesque, more captivating maiden, beloved of Apollo and the Muses, was never imported by novelist's fancy from her German home into this country to fascinate the hero and the readers of a novel. The second and third volumes are somewhat prolix and commonplace compared with the first volume; indeed, it was, perhaps, too much to expect that so exceptionally good a beginning should have as exceptionally good a continuation.

A collection of more or less exciting stories, written with the skill that comes of experience strengthening natural aptitude, is to be found in the three volumes entitled *Monsieur Maurice, and Other Tales*, by Amelia B. Edwards (Hurst and Blackett). If the tales were published with any object beyond the perfectly legitimate one—which, it may safely be predicted, will be attained—of affording a very appreciable amount of entertainment to whosoever has leisure to read them, that object, one would think, must be a revival of the almost obsolete belief in ghosts and supernatural warnings. Whether we read how Monsieur Maurice, the French prisoner on parole, was miraculously preserved from firearms and poison; or how a third man, who came and went like a puff of smoke, suddenly stood upon the steam-engine, "and turned the steam off" just in time to prevent an awful sacrifice of life; or how the brother of Egerton Wolfe did or did not come back from the dead to save the living; or how twenty men without their leader are seen "riding through the hollow way" after they have been "cut to pieces"; or how Gustave Bergheim "avers that in that awful dream, in which his senses came back to him, he distinctly saw, as in a vision, the mouldering form beneath the hearth, and the others under the sluggish waters of the pond"; or how the "gracious spirit" of Salome was seen "thrice, haunting the spot where . . ."; or how phantoms or illusions, or whatever they may be most properly called, are put to really useful work, and not to mere thrumming of banjos, or rapping of tables, or tying and untying of knotted ropes, we are continually confronted by the preternatural. One vision that may haunt the reader all the way through is traceable to the fact that the author has for the most part, if not entirely, adopted the autobiographical form of narration; and the consequence is that, to those who cannot divest themselves of what has clung to them from a perusal of the titlepage, a grotesque image presents itself of an author epicene in gender, of fabulous age, and engaged in all kinds of impossibilities.

There is plenty of wild rattle, modified by something, tuneful or other, of a more sober kind, in *Transmigration*, by Mortimer Collins (Hurst and Blackett). It is a fanciful story, the leading idea whereof may be gathered from the following statement. The third volume opens with a startling announcement, from which it is to be inferred that one and the same person dies "at seven in the afternoon of the 29th of June, 1840," and is born "at eleven in the evening of the 29th of June, 1840," having passed the interval, chiefly amongst personages famous in Grecian or Roman mythology or history, in the planet Mars. The author's sentiments and speculations are pervaded by earthiness, and he seldom or never rises above the sensuous, not to say the sensual. According to him, a second existence may enable you to marry the lovely woman whom you loved and lost in your and her first existence; but it does not appear that, so far as your nature is concerned, you undergo what may be properly termed metempsychosis; you do not seem to become a superior, even if you be not transformed into an inferior, type of humanity; you have the same somewhat grovelling tastes and passions, though your reminiscences of a former state of life may help you to astonish your teachers by your manner of dealing with Euclid and arithmetic or to have the advantage over a bullying school-fellow by your scientific method of plying the fist. The novel is, in parts, very amusing and, throughout, very brisk, buoyant, and readable; but though the author's fancy was, as he himself states, suggested to him by the very mouth of Wordsworth, who quoted:—

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:  
The Soul that rises with us, our life's star,  
Hath had elsewhere its setting,  
And cometh from afar,

he has worked it up (or down) into a mundane structure, wherein Strasbourg pie and strong drink are not by any means prohibited, such as the illustrious poet may not have contemplated. One of the author's curious notions is that "in the present state of Great British modesty it is hard to put into sufficiently decorous prose anything that bridegroom and bride are likely to say to each other when yachting in the Medi-

terranean." Surely there is some mistake here; there is either a complete misapprehension of facts or a great inaccuracy of expression. That the conversation of a newly-married couple would be uninteresting to anybody but themselves is likely enough, if not quite certain; but that it is, as a matter of course, indecorous and calculated to shock "Great British modesty," and that the author, "as a moral man," cannot record anything of the kind in his pages, is an assertion at which one's hair would stand on end, if one's sides did not shake with derisive laughter.

Two or three bushels of short stories, such as children and some adults delight in, with fairies and brownies and all sorts of impossible creatures performing all sorts of impossible feats, are contained within the covers of *Tales from the Fjeld*, from the Norse of P. Chr. Asbjörnsen, by E. W. Dasset, D.C.L., (Chapman and Hall). Some of the stories are quaint and pretty and amusing enough of themselves; some are interesting because of the witness they bear to a family likeness between what is called the folklore of all nations; some are of an allegorical or quasi-allegorical kind, and probably teach a moral lesson to those who are sharp enough to detect it; all are of the good, old-fashioned, seven-league-booted sort. There are many reasons for supposing that the translation is well done; and therefore, as the translation does not exhibit many, if any, marks of fancy's higher and more poetical moods, it may be taken for granted that they would not be discovered even in the original. The collection, in fact, is not much, if at all, above the level of "Gammer Gurton."

## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

The Lord Chief Justice, yesterday week, continued his summing up of the evidence in the Tichborne trial. Before proceeding with it, however, he called attention to a letter sent to him by Mr. Guildford Onslow, which had been elicited by some observations of the learned Judge a day or two previously. In this communication Mr. Onslow explained the part he had taken in reference to some of the pecuniary details of this case. His Lordship, in the course of the day, reviewed the defendant's statements upon points on which it must be assumed that Roger Tichborne possessed the necessary knowledge, such as his life at Stonyhurst, in the Army, and in South America, and drew notice to many discrepancies between these statements and the facts as they must have been known to Roger Tichborne.

Defendant's version of his school life at Stonyhurst was summed up on Monday. Taking the authentic account obtained from the family correspondence, the Lord Chief Justice showed, one after another, the many instances in which the defendant was at fault. The ingenious theories and assumptions by which his counsel had attempted to reconcile discrepancies were treated as requiring very little refutation. The cottage in which he said he had lived could not be discovered on satisfactory evidence. His statement of the date when he left Stonyhurst was directly at variance with the college records. His Lordship proved still more against the defendant from cases in which he remembered too much—as when he told Mr. Hoffland, the drawing-master, about the Rev. Father Walmsley, who had not been rector of the college until after Mr. Hoffland's time; and in his alleged meeting with Mr. Bertram Talbot at Bilton Grange, which was contradicted by Mrs. Hibbert, the lady of the house. It was shown that defendant's account of his examination at Sandhurst did not tally with the facts.

On Tuesday his Lordship went over many of the salient episodes in Roger's life, applying to them the question—"Could Roger's memory of these have been like the defendant's?" Among the incredible things that the defendant had forgotten were Roger's last visit to Mr. Seymour at Bath, his acquaintance with Lady Clanricarde and other people of fashion in Dublin, his correspondence while in Ireland, the books he had read and annotated, and his military knowledge both as respects his own regiment and the army generally. His Lordship clenched these disproofs of identity with a series of special objections. As to the defendant's having forgotten his native tongue, it might not be intellectually impossible, but it must be a very exceptional case, and was all the more surprising in a man whose memory seemed to be marvellously tenacious in other matters. Roger's love for his cousin, Miss Doughty, inspired his Lordship with the most solemn reflections, unfavourable to the defendant. It was a feeling, he thought, which could never have died in Roger's heart.

The Lord Chief Justice, before resuming the summing up on Wednesday, informed the jury that he required a day's rest, and therefore the Court would not sit on Thursday. He thought he could conclude his observations on the evidence on Friday, and that two hours on Saturday would finish the whole, so that by midday the jury would be able to consider their verdict. The learned Judge then went into an exhaustive examination of the circumstances surrounding the sealed packet and the relations between Roger Tichborne and his cousin, Miss Doughty. His Lordship's treatment of this part of the case was followed with deep attention by a crowded court.

In the Rolls Court on Tuesday a bill filed by a trustee to ascertain the validity of a deed by which property had been made over to a convent in Belfast, by a lady who had become a nun, was dismissed with costs by the Master, Sir George Jessel, who said the plaintiff's proceeding was most unjustifiable; for that he had nothing to do in the matter but to carry out the wishes of the lady, who might order her possessions to be thrown into the sea if she chose.

By consent, a verdict of £150 was taken, in the Court of Exchequer, last Saturday, to compensate the widow and children of an army accoutrement maker, who, sustaining a mental shock by a gas explosion, which happened as he was passing the house of the defendant, died, after a painful illness, raving mad.

In the Court of Exchequer an action was brought, on Monday, by Mr. John Glendinning, a corn merchant, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to recover from a "bookmaker" calling himself Pleasant Hook the sum of £100, deposited with the defendant as stakeholder during the Birmingham races, in July last, and having reference to the question whether a horse named Hermit won the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes. The allegations were denied by the defendant; but a verdict was given for the plaintiff—damages, £100.

Lord de Mauley summoned Captain Carr on Monday, at Marlborough-street, for an assault committed at the Horse Agency, in Piccadilly, where the defendant has an office. A fine of twenty shillings, with costs, was inflicted.

M. Rivière appeared, on Tuesday, at Westminster, with the woman who, a short time ago, made a statement there about some music having been abstracted from her luggage, and afterwards published under another name. Miss Wood, the complainant, now absolutely withdrew her charge, and her retractation was enhanced by the evidence of her landlady that she was not over-sane.

In hearing another batch of summonses against parents for not sending their children to school, Mr. Ingham entertained the question whether an inspector might not be employed to go about and look after the truants.

In the Sheriffs' Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Hyman sued for compensation for the compulsory taking of his premises in Princes-square and Wilson-street, Finsbury, they being required for the London and North-Western Railway for a new station. A verdict for £16,000 was agreed upon.

Mr. Charles Semple, lately a Lieutenant in the 93rd Highlanders, was charged at the Middlesex Sessions, on Wednesday, with assaulting Mr. Henry Frisby, a member of the Stock Exchange. He pleaded guilty to a common assault, and was fined £50. She was also ordered to enter into his own recognisances in £500, and to find two sureties each in the sum of £250, to keep the peace for twelve months.

Antonio Antoniadis, twenty-three years of age, who is said to be an Englishman, notwithstanding the Greek name he had assumed, and who had already been committed for trial on a charge of obtaining £40 on the false pretence that he was a member of the firm of Baring Brothers, was, on Monday, placed before the Lord Mayor on a fresh accusation of forgery and fraud, and upon this also was sent for trial.

Colonel Allen, of Curzon-street, Mayfair, was, on Wednesday, summoned to Marlborough-street for an assault on his valet, and was fined £5 and costs.

The Countess de Civry, also calling herself the Countess de Bar, was again placed before Mr. Knox, yesterday week, charged with having obtained a large quantity of goods from various tradesmen by fraud. She was committed for trial, bail having been accepted.

William Colden, an absent-minded person, of independent means, has had to answer at Westminster for an indiscretion in walking off with an unpaid pork chop from a butcher's in Vauxhall-bridge-road. The magistrate, having doubts about Colden's moral responsibility, accepted his recognisances to come up for judgment when called upon.

Mr. A. Hickey, a chemist and dentist, at Silver-street, Notting-hill, has been prosecuted by the Metropolitan Railway Company for smoking in one of their carriages. The evidence showed that he had grossly insulted a lady, and, when remonstrated with, had used disgraceful language. The magistrate regretted that he had been charged with only one offence, and required him to pay 40s. fine, with 4s. costs.

Collin Kelly, a carpenter, having no home, but who gave the name of Benjamin Leslie Nicholls, residing in Oxford-street, was charged at Marylebone, on Monday, with breaking into a house in Islip-street, Kentish Town, and threatening to murder his brother, Mr. Henry Kelly. He was also charged with attempting to murder Henry Davis, by stabbing him. The witnesses included both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Davis, and, after some evidence had been given, a remand was granted.

At Westminster Police Court, yesterday week, Mr. Conquest, milk-seller, Montpelier-street, Brompton, appeared to an adjourned summons charging him with selling milk adulterated with water. The adulteration was admitted, but the guilty party, it was said, was the man who sent it from the country. He had been in the habit of calling for his account every three weeks, but since these proceedings were taken he had never been near the place, and another sample of his milk was found to contain 16 per cent of water. The defendant said he intended to proceed against that person, first for selling adulterated milk, and then by action to recover damages for the loss the defendant had sustained by conviction. Mr. Arnold fined the defendant only £3, as the costs were exceedingly heavy—£6 12s. 6d.

Mr. T. F. Dillon Croker was attacked in the Fulham-road about midnight on Friday week by two men, who threw him into the road and robbed him of his watch, chain, and gold locket set with diamonds. They then ran away in the direction of Kensington. Mr. Croker, though much bruised and partially stunned, pursued them, but was unable to overtake them.

A convict named Davison, employed upon the dockyard extension works at Chatham, refused, on Tuesday, to continue his labours. Upon being remonstrated with by Warder May, he seized a spade and dealt a murderous blow at May's head. The warder to some extent parried the blow with his hand, but his head was at the same time severely cut.

A daring attempt at shop robbery was made at Windsor on Saturday afternoon. Shortly after five o'clock, in the midst of a busy market, a man with his clenched fist broke a large pane of plate glass in the shop of Mr. Willoughby, jeweller, and attempted to seize a tray of valuable gold rings; but a policeman who saw what he had done ran up to him and seized him before he was able to effect his object. The prisoner was only discharged from Reading gaol that morning.

At the Sheffield Townhall, on Tuesday, two butchers, living at Tideswell, Derbyshire, were summoned for sending diseased meat to Sheffield. One, named Walter Gilbert, was fined £20 and costs; and the other, Frank Hill, £5 and costs.

A female burglar, in the person of a girl fifteen years of age, named Harriet Keece, was on Monday before the magistrate at Cardiff. She had, until within the last fortnight, been servant to Mr. E. Thomas, in Edward-place. During the night of Thursday week she entered the house by the kitchen window, and proceeded to a bed-room, from which she took money amounting to £55 and a gold watch and chain, and then decamped. On the following morning the girl made some extensive purchases of clothing, and this led to her apprehension.

With a view to increased popularity and the promotion of recruiting, the Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders will henceforward assume the kilt in lieu of their less picturesque uniform.

At a gathering of agriculturists at Sevenoaks, on Tuesday, it was decided to agitate for a repeal—or, at any rate, the reduction—of the malt duty.

Mr. John Kirk has been appointed to the post of Director and Principal Clerk of her Majesty's Chancery in Scotland, vacant by the death of Mr. John Mackenzie Lindsay.

A fine example of the rare Dutch landscape-painter, Hobbeima, dated 1663, the master's best period, has been added to the museum at Brussels.

A number of working men in Westminster have, by means of a small subscription, bought the land and built suitable premises for a working men's club, reading and refreshment rooms, and lecture-halls, capable of accommodating 600 or 700 persons. The building has cost £1200, which has been subscribed entirely by the working classes. One of the subscribers designed the building, another acted as architect, and others worked as carpenters, bricklayers, and gasfitters. The hall is situated in Regent-street, Westminster, where a fancy bazaar has been held, closing this (Saturday) evening. The proceeds will be applied in furnishing the club.



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THE LATE M. MICHELET, FRENCH HISTORIAN.



THE BAY AND TOWN OF FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

## THE LATE M. MICHELET.

The death of this learned and popular French writer has been mentioned. Jules Michelet was born at Paris in 1798. He early distinguished himself as a student of history, and was, in 1821, appointed to a chair in the Collège Sainte Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy until 1826. Shortly after the Revolution of 1830 he was appointed chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and M. Guizot, unable on account of his political duties to continue his lectures on history in the Faculty of Literature in Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded M. Dunon in the chair of history in the Collège de France, and was elected member of the Institute. M. Michelet regarded history as "philosophy teaching by example." His first work, "Tableaux Chroniques de l'Histoire Moderne," appeared in 1826; his "Histoire de France," in 1833-63; and his "Histoire de la Révolution Française," in 1847-53. He was a great opponent of the Jesuits, against whom he has written "Des Jésuites," published in 1843; "Du Père, de la Femme, et de la Famille," in 1844; and "Du Peuple," in 1846. He wrote "L'Oiseau," published in 1856; "L'Insecte," in 1857; "L'Amour," in 1858; "La Femme," in 1859; "La Mer," in 1861; "La Sorcière," in 1862; "La Bible de l'Humanité," in 1864; and "Nos Fils," a plea for compulsory education, in 1869. The Government of Napoleon III. in March, 1851, interdicted his lectures, and he from that time retired into private life.

The portrait is from a photograph by Reutlinger, of Paris.

## FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.

The island of Madeira, famous for its mild winter climate, and frequently sought by the consumptive patients of England for a refuge in that season, has lately received a few of the victims of West African fever, disabled from exposure to the climate of the Gold Coast in our Ashantee war. Madeira is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about latitude 32 deg. N., longitude 17 deg. W., 400 miles off the north-western shore of Africa. The island is nearly forty-two miles long and twenty miles broad. It is mountainous, being a mass of basalt rock, with summits from 4000 ft. to 6000 ft. high, but it is intersected by fertile valleys, with streams of clear water. The vineyards are formed on the sides of the hills, to the height of 2300 ft. above the sea level. In the lower parts many tropical plants are cultivated, the sugar-cane, the date palm, and maize. The population is about 100,000, of mixed race, but the Portuguese nationality is in the ascendant. Madeira was discovered and colonised by the Portuguese in the fifteenth century. We present a view of the harbour and town of Funchal, the only town in the island.

Last week 2476 births and 1616 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 42 and the deaths 32 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 51 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 50 from whooping-cough, 33 from different forms of fever, and 11 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the three previous weeks had been 464, 512, and 607, were last week 595, and exceeded the average by 37; 262 resulted from bronchitis, 169 from phthisis, and 110 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 63 deaths; 56 were the result of negligence or accident, including 23 from fractures and contusions, 13 from burns and scalds, and 13 from suffocation. Two cases of suicide and 1 of infanticide were registered. Six deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

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The Deed under which the Trust is constituted, together with forms of the Certificates, may be seen at the Birkbeck Bank, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

London, Feb. 9, 1874.

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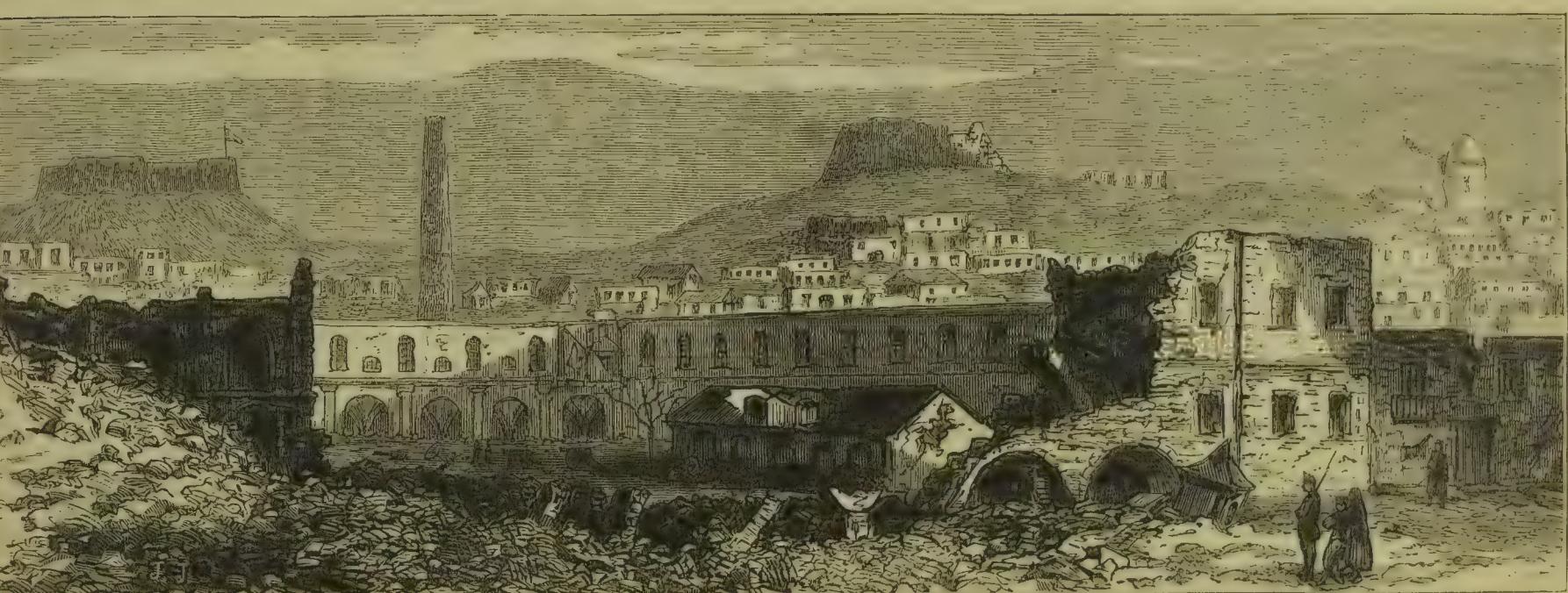
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INSIDE FORT ATALAYA.



SCENE OF EXPLOSION OF ARTILLERY PARK.



MERSEL KEBIR BAY, NEAR ORAN, WITH SPANISH VESSELS OF WAR.

## THE SIEGE OF CARTHAGENA.

The prolonged resistance of the Intransigentes or Red Republican insurgents of Spain to the military and naval forces of the Madrid Government at Carthagena is now an affair of the past. Some interest may yet belong to the subjects of our present Illustrations, which are from sketches made by Mr. Algernon Yockney, assistant paymaster of H.M.S. *Torch*, showing the condition of the gates and batteries, and outlying forts, immediately after the surrender of the town and the entry of General Dominguez. The place seems to have been a good deal knocked about, but there was not much loss of life. It will be remembered that the rebels leaders, with several hundreds of the men they had engaged in the defence of Carthagena, made their escape in two of the Spanish frigates. They arrived at the French port of Oran, on the coast of Algiers, where they were allowed to land, but were disarmed and placed for a time in confinement. The ships were, upon demand, given up to the Spanish Government. Our correspondent has furnished a view of the port of Oran, with the Spanish and other ships of war lying there, to illustrate the last act in that preposterous exhibition of party strife, the performance of the Intransigentes of Carthagena.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## ANALOGIES OF ANCIENT AND RECENT LIFE.

Professor P. M. Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., began his sixth and concluding lecture on Palaeontology by showing that the break in the succession of living things at the close of the palaeozoic age was not so great as has been asserted. He then noticed the intermediate character of the Triassic corals, pointing out that they clearly, in many instances, retained palaeozoic peculiarities in addition to those possessed by mesozoic species. The nature of so-called "characteristic" fossils, and the apparently sudden appearance of certain groups of fossils and their equally sudden disappearance, were next considered; and it was shown that, in distant and equivalent strata, the "characteristic" form became less so, and either did not exist, or was represented by a similar but not identical species, which usually had an extended range. The law that widely-ranging species are found in many consecutive strata was noticed, as well as the nature of endemic and widely-spreading sporadic forms; the former being limited to particular areas by physical conditions; the latter being true wanderers over the surface of the globe: all which tends to substantiate the existence of distributional provinces of animals and plants from the earliest times in the history of the earth. In relation to the imperfection of the geological record, the Professor described strata as the burial-places of the organisms of the time of their deposition, and usually accumulating during the subsidence of the crust only. He then described the nature of the lingulae, leperditia, and trilobita, the earliest forms of life known at present except the eozoon, and commented on the structural relations of these early forms to those of the present day, especially in regard to their embryonic and progressively developed condition. After describing the cephalopoda of the Tremadoc rocks and the gradual rise of this great group, followed by a notice of the anatomy of the nautilidae, ammonitidae, and belemnitidae, Professor Duncan commented on the remarkable relation between the shape of the genera of nautilidae and ammonitidae, concluding his discourse with remarks upon the difficulties which surround the two opposite hypotheses of the day—the theories of the special creation and of the evolution of living things.

## THE AUTOTYPE PROCESS.

Mr. Vernon Heath, at the Friday evening meeting on the 20th inst., began his discourse by stating that he was present in the lecture theatre, in January, 1839, when Mr. Faraday announced two discoveries—the Daguerreotype, and that which its author, Mr. Fox Talbot, then termed Photogenic Drawing. Mr. Heath then illustrated the extraordinary progress which photography had since made by contrasting a little calotype taken by himself in 1842 and a very large, fine landscape recently produced by the autotype process. He briefly adverted to the experimental researches of various ardent experimenters who had endeavoured to remedy the well-known instability of photographs, a defect which, he said, had been at last removed by the autotype and its kindred processes. Among the persons whose discoveries had conducted to this result he especially mentioned Mungo Ponton, Becquerel, Poitevin, Pouncy, Blair, and Swan; the principles in the new process being the result of the researches of Mr. J. R. Johnson. The basis of the autotype process is the action of light upon gelatine and a pigment in contact with bichromate of potass; the light's action rendering this compound insoluble. By means of an ingenious diagram Mr. Heath explained that the insolubility which is attained, and the solubility that is preserved, are in strict accordance with the degree in which light is shut out from or let into the coating of bichromatised gelatine—the resistance which an ordinary negative offers to the action of the light being translated into the same exact gradations of the pigment used with the gelatine. This was strikingly illustrated by the development of an autotype print made from a plate which had been covered with various thicknesses of tracing paper; and still further demonstrated by the development of a landscape autotype of large size in which gradations of tone were very perfectly rendered. After explaining certain points in the manipulation, Mr. Heath exhibited the method employed in the production of his large landscapes in autotype, stating that, though the means adopted were not new, the present success was due alone to the extremely perfect character and quality of the autotype transparency from which the enlarged negative was made. In regard to magnitude, he stated that negatives can be produced of any reasonable dimensions, 48 in. by 38 in. being now a usual size. Mr. Heath then said that the processes which had been considered up to that point were those which substituted the usual photographic processes; but he added that the surface of the gelatine, rendered insoluble by the action of light, was found to have acquired the property of repelling water as from a greasy surface, thereby enabling a design to be inked with printing-ink, and an impression to be taken from the inked surface on paper in a way analogous to lithography. This process was fully illustrated by means of one of the presses employed for autotype mechanical printing, and pictures were actually produced. These and many other appliances and means for the illustration of the discourse were furnished by Messrs. Spencer, Sawyer, and Bird, from their works at Ealing Dean; and the lecturer was also under great obligations to many persons for a great number of specimens exhibited in the library, more especially to the Autotype Fine-Arts Company. After commenting on the autotype process as a most important adjunct to photography, both in regard to the permanence of its works and its influence on the progress of the art, Mr. Heath concluded with the words of Mr. Faraday when he introduced Mr. Fox Talbot's photogenic drawings to the Royal Institution. "No human hand has hitherto traced such lines as these drawings display; and what man may do, now that Dame Nature has become his drawing-mistress, it is impossible to predict." George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

## LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MOHAMMED.

R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A., in beginning his second lecture, on Saturday last, passed in review the leading opinions that had been held respecting Mohammed—for instance, the belief that the destroyer of idolatry was himself worshipped as an idol, Dante's treatment of him as a heresiarch, the fable of a dove that inspired him, his identification with Antichrist or the Man of Sin by Christian writers, and the misconceptions to which the English language, in such words as Paynim, termagant, and miscreant, still bore witness. Then, treating of the reaction in his favour, the lecturer referred to the views of Gagnier, of Gibbon, and of Carlyle, and the works of subsequent writers. The condition of Arabia before the time of Mohammed was then described, especially in regard to its home-sprung religious star-worship, fire-worship, and fetishism, and the partial introduction of Judaism and Christianity. Passing to the social state, the passion of the Arabs for poetry and plunder was noticed. In regard to the question how far Mohammedanism could or could not have been predicted, Mr. Bosworth Smith remarked upon the limits to the influence of great men, and pointed out what must fairly be put down to Mohammed and what was due to the moral and national upheaval which carried him on. Passing rapidly over Mohammed's uneventful youth, he dwelt at some length upon the phenomena attending the call to be a prophet, the long agony, the hoping against hope, and the indisputable evidence of sincerity which they afforded. The more prominent personal characteristics of the Prophet at the epoch of the Hegira—including this appearance, his dress, and his mode of life—were next described, and it was remarked that a belief in the prophetic office was peculiar to the Semitic races. Then coming to the Prophet's life at Medina, it was shown how entirely the external conditions were changed, and how new temptations brought new dangers, which occasionally got the better of him; but, entering on a minute examination of the moral value of consistency on the one hand and of the alleged crimes of the Prophet on the other, the lecturer combated the ordinary belief that there was a gradual but complete moral deterioration. As to the accusation of Sir William Muir, that Mohammed "forged the name of God" in the Koran for his own private purposes, two crucial occasions were referred to which showed that he was at least as ready to use the Koran in his own condemnation as in his defence. The Prophet's belief in the exact nature and limit of his mission was illustrated by a series of anecdotes drawn from very different, but very critical, occasions in his life. The subject of next Saturday's lecture will be Mohammedanism—an examination of its articles of faith and its leading practical duties; an account of the Koran and its chief characteristics; and an inquiry into Mohammed's attitude towards the miraculous, fatalism, and religious wars, with remarks upon the general religious questions that are involved therein.

## PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LIQUIDS.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture, on Tuesday last, with remarks on the solubility of air and other gases in water in different degrees, varying with the pressure; and, after explaining that the cohesion of the molecules of the liquid is diminished by the dissolved air, he showed that the cohesion is greatly augmented when the air is removed by boiling or otherwise. Mercury is rendered much denser by boiling; and water deprived of air, when shaken in a tube, produces a sound resembling the collision of two hard bodies—an apparatus of Donny's, termed the "water-hammer." After illustrating this with other experiments, Professor Tyndall exhibited the effect of the presence or absence of air on the act of boiling. When air was pumped out of some water not quite blood-warm the water boiled for a short time and then became still. It was then aerated by shaking, and the boiling recommenced when the air was once more removed by the air-pump. Reference was then made to the remarkable experiments of Mr. Justice Grove on boiling water in connection with those of Donny, who had observed that in proportion as water is deprived of air the character of its ebullition changes, becoming more and more abrupt, and boiling with violent sudden jerks, between which it reaches a temperature above the boiling point. Justice Grove, when decomposing water by heat, always found nitrogen present with the oxy-hydrogen gas given off, showing that the air also had been decomposed. This fact Professor Tyndall attributed to the vibration of the atoms, as distinguished from that of the molecules, by radiant heat. He then adverted to Dr. Thomas Young's sagacious paper on the Cohesion of Fluids, published in 1805, in which he shows that the particles at and near the surface of a liquid are so attracted by the particles within it as to produce a tension of the surface, exactly as if a thin membrane was stretched over it. This tension, which differs in different liquids, was illustrated by Professor Tyndall in various ways, especially by a soap-bubble; and the air expelled by the bubble, in contracting, strongly affected the flame of a candle. Some beautiful effects produced by mixtures of alcohol and water showing different degrees of tension were exhibited by means of the electric light; and the phenomenon termed the "tears of wine," due to evaporation and tension, was explained and exhibited by means of a little brandy in a claret-glass. After showing that an egg, which sinks to the bottom in ordinary water, may be made to float if enough brine be added to make the water of the same specific gravity as the egg, the Professor, in a series of experiments, illustrated the celebrated researches of the blind philosopher of Ghent, M. Plateau, on the forms of bodies withdrawn from the action of gravity. This condition he obtained by placing a small quantity of olive oil in a mixture of alcohol and water of precisely the same density. The oil, which at first became a perfect sphere, when made to rotate flattened at the poles. When it was more rapidly rotated it flattened still more, and eventually a revolving ring of oil was thrown off. These phenomena Professor Tyndall applied to the explanation of the resolution of a liquid vein into drops, and the deduction of a law therefrom; and, in conclusion, commented on the action of musical sounds in synchronism with the succession of the drops, so as to help the force of configuration to detach the drops sooner, and thereby shorten the continuous portion of the vein. The researches of Savart and Plateau were thus shown to be remarkably correlated.

Sir Samuel W. Baker on Friday next will give a discourse on the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the White Nile.

A general meeting of the Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture was held at Crewe, on Monday, under the presidency of Lord de Tabley. The subject under discussion was the points of agreement between landlords and tenants which would be most just and beneficial to both parties upon taking and leaving farms. The points had received the careful consideration of the Council of the Chamber, and it was the opinion of the Council that they would form a practicable as well as an equitable base on which farm tenure might be placed. The whole of the proposed points of agreement, after they had undergone alterations, were adopted.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In contemplating the personal composition of the new Parliament most persons must have observed that amongst the recruits, so to speak, there are few, if any, men distinguished, in the popular sense, who can be recognised at a glance. It may be that "many a flower" which has blushed unseen may be about to become palpably efflorescent; there may be many a hidden gem which will gleam brightly in its new sphere; but that is all to come, generally speaking. It will be interesting to watch the process of development, whenever it begins, in individual cases; but at present scarcely any novel member stands out in broad relief. Apparently, we have got rid of the philosophical, and obtained more than ever of the bucolic and pluto-political, element. Possibly it may not be without interest to examine cursorily the list of legislative neophytes, and extract from it, as far as limited means of information go, the characteristics, socially factitious, reflected from the constituencies, or which are actually personal in some of them. In doing this the constituencies, as the most stable and worthy entities, may be taken in alphabetical order, and the representatives, in some sort, described.

Thus Andover, after having been wooed by him several times, has at last accepted Captain Wellesley, who, as he is the presumptive heir to the dukedom of Wellington, will some day be a historic personage, and therefore is noticeable in his present embryo state. Barnstaple has contributed its share to the lawyer-dom which is considerable in the present House by its choice of Mr. Waddy, who, as he has just been created a Queen's Counsel, may be assumed to be a rising barrister. Another item has been added by Beaumaris to the legal contingent in the person of Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Q.C., who in a great degree may be said to be a risen professional man. Captain Polhill-Turner, who has been returned for Bedford, has some hereditary claims on that borough, as a near relative of his once sat for it, while he himself is notable as one of the Carabinier witnesses in the Tichborne case. The selection of Mr. Briggs by Blackburn adds to the cotton-spinning element in the House; while the substitution of Mr. Ripley for Mr. Miall at Bradford is, psychologically, a radical change. But for turning its representation upside down, inside out, and every way metamorphosing it, Brighton has been of all constituencies the most conspicuous. For Mr. James White, who is a rough-and-ready financier, and Mr. Fawcett (everyone knows what he is, politically and parliamentarily) it has selected Mr. Ashbury, who is, so far as mankind in general knows, an amateur sailor—that is, a yachtsman—chiefly, if not wholly; and General Shute, a cavalry officer, whose name has been familiar to the public, though not in connection with his obtaining the Victoria Cross. Buckingham has in a manner restored a Parliamentary tradition by its choice of Mr. E. Hubbard, inasmuch as his father for long represented the borough when it was two-membered. It is not now that the constituency of Cambridge has shown itself fanciful in its representation, though it has just displaced two Liberals for two Conservatives; thus finding a Parliamentary haven for Mr. A. Marten, a somewhat prominent Chancery barrister, which he has several times sought in vain; while by replacing Mr. Smollett in the House it has contributed something to the promotion of mirth in the Legislature, inasmuch as, in the possession of a now racy, now caustic, humour, that gentleman shows that the blood of his ancestor, the novelist, has not grown thin in his veins.

The dockyard constituencies have in almost every instance turned and rent the late Government, and, as they think, *pour cause*, so it is no wonder that Chatham preferred Conservative Admiral Elliot to Liberal Mr. Otway, tried friend as the latter was of the "employed" in the borough. Besides being a not undistinguished naval officer, Admiral Elliot is, we believe, an ardent promoter of a scheme for cleansing, physically, the people, by a wide system of baths. The vanquisher of Sir Henry Hoare in Chelsea, Mr. Gordon, is said to be a solicitor; and no more need be said. Another legal member has been contributed by Coventry in Mr. H. Jackson, Q.C., who represented the place in the Parliament of 1865, but was removed in 1868. The election of Mr. T. W. Evans for South Derbyshire is only a restoration, for he was member for that division of the county, being a gentleman of position therein, from 1857 to 1865. One of the recalcitrant dockyard boroughs above alluded to—Devonport—has preferred Mr. Puleston, a Welsh gentleman of consideration, to Mr. J. D. Lewis, of whom they were not worthy. Dover has re-chosen Mr. Freshfield, a former member, who is one of an eminent firm of solicitors, and who was, maugre his profession and his Conservative politics, a legislator of wide ken, and practical withal. Another barrister, who is in effect the leader of the Western Circuit—to wit, Mr. H. T. Cole—has been elected for Penryn, and has displaced, assisted by Mr. D. T. Jenkins, two stanch Conservatives. A new member for Gloucestershire, Mr. Plunkett, is a son of the Baron of that name and title. At Grantham the influence of the family, the head of which is Lord Brownlow, has sensibly, or insensibly, as the case may be, procured the return of Captain Cust. Guildford holds to its faith in the house of Onslow, though it has preferred Conservative Mr. Denzil of that name to his cousin, the former member. The family of Crossley is very potential in Halifax, and it is a question which is most potential, that or the family of Akroyd, both great in manufactures. This time the ascendancy has been gained, Parliamentarily, by the Crossleys, one of whom sits in the seat of Mr. Akroyd, the late member. In the place of Mr. Wren Hoskyn and Major Arbuthnot, the choice of Hereford has fallen on Mr. Pateshull, a more or less local magnate, and Mr. George Clive, also of the vicinage, but who is a Parliamentary resurrection, having been many years in the House, and having been unseated after the election of 1868, besides which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department in Lord Palmerston's Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has re-entered for Horsham, which he formerly represented, and which enabled him to hold the office of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he has employed an interval of ex-Parliamentary life by exercising the functions of Governor of Bombay.

It cannot exactly be said that Hythe has chosen a new member, for a fresh choice would have been necessitated by the death of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, even if Parliament had not been dissolved. The present occupant of the seat is Sir Edward Watkin, whose name is familiar as a railway potentate, and who has had experience of the House in former years as member for Yarmouth and Stockport. Not undistinguished wholly are the gentlemen who come fresh from Ipswich, for Mr. Cobbold's father was once a representative of the place, and Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Q.C., is connected by family with the county of Norfolk, and is one of the leaders of the Norfolk Circuit. A new representative of the city of Lincoln, Colonel Chaplin, is a brother of the Mr. Henry of that name, who has since 1868 sat for Mid-Lincolnshire, and who is otherwise distinguished; and another Baronet, Sir Jacob Astley, sits in the place of Sir Montague Cholmeley (who died just before the dissolution) for North Lincolnshire. Conservatism may be said to be rampant in the representation of the city of London, and commerce is predominant there; for Mr. Twells and Mr.

Hubbard are merchant princes, and Mr. Alderman Cotton, with a certain appropriateness, according to ancient tradition, is a provision merchant. Sir Sydney Waterlow has been of late so much in the public eye that it only needs to say that he is a choice of Maidstone; and Malton has returned a former love in sending back Mr. Sandford, who once was Mr. Peacocke, to the House. After multiple efforts to become a senator, Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., has floated into Parliament on a full tide of favour in Marylebone, and at last adds legislative function to his professional vocation. The brewing interest was already strong in the House, but an "X" has been added to it by the return of Mr. Octavius Cope, who has more than once tried fruitlessly to obtain the suffrages of the Tower Hamlets. At length we have working-men members in the House of Commons, and, though scantily, the class to which they belong are worthily represented. Mr. T. Burt, who has been returned for Morpeth, was a working miner, and, by his ability and his high character, has raised himself to a power amongst his peers. He has been a guide and leader amongst the miners of the north for long, and he is now secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confidence Association. In what estimation he is held may be judged from the fact that his immediate constituency—that is, the mining population in the north—has guaranteed him an income adequately commensurate to his present position. The other working-man member—Mr. Macdonald, who sits for Stafford—is an equally trusted leader and officer of an association of miners in Scotland; and he is understood to be a man not only of great ability, but of large though practical views.

Norwich sends Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., into a sphere where he is likely to have an opportunity of fulfilling any ambition, as a political and professional man, he may have; Nottingham—ever eccentric in its electoral fancies, to one man or to a political creed constant never—has the distinction of sending the first Conservative Jew to Parliament, in the person of Mr. Saul Isaac; and Pembroke, in the great party struggle that has been going on, has proved itself the Abdiel of dock-yard constituencies by returning Mr. E. J. Reid, the late Constructor of the Navy, who is a Liberal, but who would have been, probably, no adherent of the late Government if it had remained in office. Retaining its old delusion about Mr. Whalley, Peterborough has given that gentleman a former colleague again in Mr. Thomson Hankey, who is an eminent representative of high commerce. A younger representative has stepped into Sir Henry Stork's place at Ripon, pretty much, as a matter of course, as he chose to do so; for Earl De Grey is hereditarily connected—to use a mild term—with the borough. Political independence, in its fullest, most vagrant sense, is typified in the reseating of Mr. Roebeck for Sheffield, and he will at least give a tone of originality to the debates in which he may take part. It is not wonderful that Southampton should delight to confer the highest honour in its power on a gentleman who, if the inclination of the townspeople had prevailed, would have made him their perennial Mayor, and possibly his having been a Sheriff of London did not diminish the attractiveness of Sir Frederick Perkins as a candidate. Yet another legal member is to be found in Mr. Hopwood, a bran-new Q.C., who has caught the electoral favour of Stockport; while Sunderland, in choosing Sir Henry Havelock, has in a manner paid a tribute to one of England's most revered military heroes. For aught the public knows, Mr. Ritchie, who displaced Mr. Ayrton in the Tower Hamlets, may be a proper person to represent that borough; but he is, as a member and a politician, at present in suspension. There is a certain fitness in the succession of Sir J. Eardley-Wilmot to part of the representation of South Warwickshire, for he is by family and property connected with the county (his father represented it for a long time); and as to his other qualifications, he is an able lawyer, and a man unexceptionable in every relation of life. Westminster, in electing Sir Charles Russell, sends to Parliament a former member for Berkshire, and a distinguished officer of the Army. Wigan sends, with a certain naturalness, Lord Lindsay, a representative of the earldom of Balcarres, perhaps, rather than a representative exact of the town. Windsor had to choose between two gentlemen who based themselves on local claims, and so, having given Mr. Eykyn a turn, they thought fit to give Mr. Richardson-Gardiner one also; while, in putting out Mr. F. S. Powell, who recently won a seat for the northern division of the West Riding of Yorkshire for the Conservatives, Mr. M. Wilson has apparently won a baronetcy from the retiring Liberal Government.

The caprice, or whatever it is, that has characterised the present elections, crept into Scotland, and changes in representation there have been made, to the great detriment of Liberalism in Parliament. Ayrshire South, for instance, has preferred Colonel Alexander, who is territorially connected with the county, and is an officer who has seen service, to Sir David Wedderburn, who is of Mid-Lothian; whereas Dundee, so to speak, has gone into the world at large for a choice, which has fallen on Mr. E. Jenkins, who commenced the career of a social reformer by the publication of "Ginx's Baby." Though probably honourably known in Glasgow, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Whitelaw, who have replaced Mr. Dalglish and Mr. Graham in the representation of that city, are not as yet famous in the south, though perhaps they will be; while to the rest of the United Kingdom unknown, a Mr. Macgregor has arrested the grand Parliamentary career of Mr. Macfie by putting him out for Leith. The Mr. Holms who has been elected for Paisley is a brother of the member for Hackney of that name, and is member for his native place. Sir William Stirling Maxwell, whose varied accomplishments are so well known, has won back Perthshire, of which he had been deprived during the last Parliament; and Renfrewshire has done itself honour in choosing a man so eminent in the world of letters, and several other worlds, as Colonel Mure.

In returning Mr. J. Sharman Crawford the county of Down has put on the roll of Parliament a name which was formerly held in high estimation by all parties—that of William Sharman Crawford, a truly philanthropical legislator, and the most amiable and unassuming of men. Drogheda adds something to the medical section of the new Parliament in Dr. O'Leary; Galway rewards Captain Nolan, an officer of Artillery, for the strong fight he made at the last election for that county; Londonderry county tardily returns a law officer of the late Government, Mr. Law, who has just relinquished the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland, and contributes something of learning and science in the person of Professor Smyth. The late member, Mr. M'Mahon, not having essayed New Ross, that constituency has chosen Mr. Dunbar, who distinguished himself at the Indian Bar; Waterford, variable in its choice, has put into the place of one of its late members, Major O'Gorman, a son of a gentleman once very prominent in Irish Parliamentary, political, and social life as the The O'Gorman Mahon; and Wexford County sends back quaint—almost eccentric—Sir George Bowyer to a scene with which he was long familiar, and has given him for a companion a gentleman who is understood to call himself the Chevalier O' Cleary.

Those who have been mentioned are all more or less novelties in the new Parliament. It remains to be seen how many of them will become celebrities therein.

## MUSIC.

The programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert was rich in interest and variety. It included the whole of the splendid music which Mendelssohn composed for incidental use in the German performance of the "Midsummer Night's Dream." The overture—one of the several remarkable works of the composer's boyhood—was produced at the age of seventeen, for concert use; and nothing is more extraordinary in the history of his career than his felicitous recurrence to the subject of the work in 1843, when he composed the other pieces which are now identified with the Shakespearean drama. There is nothing finer in music than the whole series which follows the overture, the fanciful scherzo, the exquisite fairy vocal music, for solo voices and female chorus; the nocturne, with its tranquil loveliness; the exultant "wedding march," the rustic music associated with the clowns, especially the mock solemnity of the funeral march played during their mummery; and the beautiful concluding chorus of fairies, based on a motivo from the overture; another happy instance of such quotation being found in the dance of clowns. The orchestral playing throughout was superb, and the scherzo and funeral march had to be repeated. The choral music was very effectively rendered by about 200 ladies of the Crystal Palace choir, and the solo passages were well sung by Misses E. Spiller and Dones. Previously to the Shakespearean music, Mendelssohn's fine motet, "Surrexit Pastor Bonus" (one of three composed in 1830 for the nuns of Trinita de Monti, at Rome), was finely performed—the solos by Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Misses E. Spiller and Dones, and Madame Patey; the choruses by the ladies of the choir, and the organ accompaniment by Dr. Stainer. In Schubert's melodious choral setting of the 23rd Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd" (given for the first time here), the lady choristers again proved their efficiency, another instance of which had been afforded, earlier in the concert, by their singing of the chorus of maidens, "See with flowers blooming," from Beethoven's music to the drama of "King Stephen," the overture to which commenced the programme, which included the contralto solo, "O Thou afflicted," from Sir J. Benedict's "St. Peter," sung by Madame Patey; and the air, "On mighty pens," from Haydn's "Creation," by Madame Otto-Alvsleben—the concert having terminated with an overture, entitled "Le Cid," by Mr. Alfred Holmes, performed for the first time. The composer's intention is to realise the impressions derived from Corneille's tragedy; and he has produced a very effective piece of orchestral writing, in which passion and impulse largely prevail. There are many strong climaxes, and the work evidently produced a favourable impression, although coming at the end of a long selection.

This week's Monday Popular Concert was to have brought back Madame Schumann; but, as mentioned last week, not only has the expectation of this event been frustrated, but the intended visit to London of the great pianist is this season altogether abandoned, in consequence of a severe rheumatic attack. The return of Madame Schumann—like that of Herr Joachim—has long been among the most anxiously desired events of our musical year, and the regret at its nonfulfilment by the lady pianist—especially at the cause thereof—is great and widely felt. The pianist at Monday's concert was Mr. Franklin Taylor, who played the same pieces that were set down for Madame Schumann—Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat, from op. 27, and the pianoforte part of the same composer's trio, in the same key, from op. 70. In these performances Mr. Taylor fully sustained the high reputation which he had previously acquired. Herr Joachim, who was the leading violinist, played Tartini's well-known solo, "Il Trillo del Diavolo," and was enthusiastically encored. Schubert's fine quartet in D minor commenced the concert, the executants including, as usual, Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini and Signor Piatti; and Mr. H. Guy contributed some vocal pieces, accompanied by Sir J. Benedict.

Mr. Henry Leslie's choir made a good commencement of its nineteenth season, on Thursday week, with a selection from Mendelssohn, followed by miscellaneous pieces by English composers. The former part of the programme comprised several part-songs, some given for the first time; the songs, "The Charmer," by Miss E. Wynne, and "The Garland," by Mr. E. Lloyd; and the fine hymn "Hear my Prayer," by Miss Wynne and chorus; besides three of the "Lieder ohne Wörte" for the pianoforte, well played by Miss Josephine Laurence. This clever young pianist was again heard, in the second part of the concert, in Sir J. Benedict's effective fantasia on "Where the bee sucks." In this portion of the programme, among various attractive pieces, Mr. Henry Leslie's new part-song, "Lullaby of Life," was one of the most prominent, and had to be repeated. Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual; and Mr. J. G. Calcott and Mr. J. C. Ward filled their accustomed posts respectively as accompanist and organist.

The annual concert of the veteran vocalist, Mr. Ransford, took place, at St. James's Hall, last Tuesday evening, when the programme included a copious selection of English songs and ballads, sung by some of our most eminent artists.

The third concert of the British Orchestral Society took place on Thursday, when the programme included Spohr's symphony, "Die weise der Töne," the overtures to "Der Freyschütz" and "Fidelio," and a new overture, entitled "Inez de Castro," by Mr. Alfred Holmes; Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G), played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, and vocal pieces sung by Miss Rose Hersee.

The "Creation" was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday evening, conducted by Mr. William Carter; and the same oratorio was announced by the Sacred Harmonic Society for Friday evening, in replacement of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," the performance of which is postponed to March 20.

M. Gounod's music to "Jeanne d'Arc" (recently noticed by us) was repeated at his second concert, on Saturday last, when it included the highly characteristic "Funeral March of a Marionette," which had been given (detached) at one of M. Gounod's concerts of last season. This clever piece of musical humour was, as before, encored and repeated. The other portions of the "Jeanne d'Arc" music were again received with great applause. The concert also included the performance of M. Gounod's short mass for the dead (S. S. Angel Custodes), with the addition of an effective orchestral march.

Yesterday (Friday) week Mr. Willem Coenen gave the first of his new series of chamber concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms, and his clever pianoforte-playing was heard in Rheinberger's quartet in E flat; another skilful pianist, Herr Adolph Schloesser, having been associated with him in Rubinstein's duet for two pianofortes, op. 73. Brahms's string quartet—played by Messrs. Wiener, Amor, Zerbini, and Daubert—and vocal solos by Misses S. Ferrari and Sterling, completed a programme of much interest.

Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" is to be performed for the first time by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday next, March 5, the principal vocalists announced being Madame Otto-Alvsleben, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Sims Reeves,

and Mr. Lewis Thomas, with Dr. Stainer at the organ. The performance will be conducted, as usual, by Mr. Barnby.

A benefit performance, has been announced by Signor Monari-Rocca, to take place, at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, March 2, when Mozart's comic opera, "Così fan tutte," is to be given. This charming work was revived, in January, 1873, by the opera-buffa company (at St. George's Hall), of which Signor Monari-Rocca was a member.

## THEATRES.

## PRINCESS'S.

The principal theatrical event of the week is the production of a five-act historical drama by Mr. W. G. Wills, entitled "Mary Queen of Scots." The subject has been often dramatised, and recently we had a dramatic poem by Mr. Swinburne on the subject of Chastelard's devotion to his mistress and his unfortunate death, which had high merits. This unhappy amour is also the theme of Mr. Wills's tragedy, but he has treated it in a different manner. There is much poetic dialogue in Mr. Wills's drama, which would undoubtedly have gone well with the audience had the performers permitted it to be heard, or the unquiet state of the house (it being a benefit night) not rendered it impossible; as the case stood, we were compelled to take nearly the whole of the first act for granted. It treated of the happy days of Marie Stuart, when at Fontainebleau she was free to enjoy all the pleasures of the palace and the garden—pleasures among which Chastelard's passion was likely to be of rapid growth. The poor fellow, however, is sentenced and banished; and shortly afterwards Mario takes an affectionate farewell to France, when she is followed by her faithful retainer into Scotland. In the second act we have Marie's disputes with her Protestant subjects, and honest John Knox comes into prominence; but the Queen (Mrs. Rousby) proves equal to the occasion, and the recalcitrant pastor is compelled to surrender. The part is assumed by Mr. Rousby, and is supported by him with all or more than his usual force, but does not yet set easily upon him. As the play proceeds the character becomes more important. The author has not chosen for it a rigid outline—which might have better suited it for stage-playing—but has ascribed to it a passionate disposition which carries Knox through several mental moods, and at length causes him to be tempted by Marie's beauty and suavity. At the end of the fourth act we find him struggling with his feelings, which he delineates in rather too long a soliloquy, but which to the dramatic poet is nevertheless highly creditable. The fifth act shows the fatal culmination of Chastelard's love, and the execution of the infatuated youth. The piece is placed on the boards in the most costly style; and the scenery, which is magnificent, does honour to Mr. F. Fenton and Mr. Emden. We have omitted to state that the part of Chastelard was committed to Mr. Charles Harcourt, and furnished him with opportunities of which he was ambitious to take advantage, but not always with success. Mr. Harcourt yet stands in need of much discipline and more practice, before he can claim to be a complete actor. The residue of the parts was respectably cast, so that the entire action was smoothly performed; and, on the whole, the play is a spectacle that merits popularity.

## STRAND.

Mr. Farnie, having succeeded in "Nemesis"—an extravaganza into which he adroitly enough converted a French farce—has now taken in hand "La Cagnotte," and again succeeded in making capital of a foreign product, which, under the name of "El Dorado," emerges in the shape of a very funny piece. In this thoroughly extravagant drama we are first introduced to a party of villagers, headed by the mayor, who are in the habit of depositing their winnings in a money-box (*la cagnotte*), and once a year devoting the sum to the expenses of a feast or a holiday. They resolve on a visit to Paris, induced thereto by the circular of a matrimonial agent. The adventures of the party at Les Trois Frères, in the Palais Royale, and at the agent's office, form, with a visit to a police station, a sufficient basis for some very droll incidents. The performance is distinguished by some vigorous acting, but there ought to be some limit to the extravagance of the costumes.

## HOLBORN.

The company of French players has during the week represented with considerable effect the farce of "Le Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon," which at the St. James's was produced for M. Ravcl. It is a pleasing and laughable production, and one of the few French plays in itself suited to a London audience. Mr. Didier is excellent as the conceited Rentier, who assumes the part of a hero; the other parts, also, are adequately filled.

## POLYTECHNIC.

The attractions of this hall continue, and "Raleigh's Queer Dream," written by Dr. Croft, still succeeds in interesting the spectators. The lecture on Light and Colour and the Silber Light is excellent, and is done full justice to by Professor Gardner. The views of Railway Travelling are eminently instructive and satisfactory, and of themselves will repay more than one visit.

The Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Marsden) has signified his intention of entertaining 1000 old men and women to a "knife and fork tea," to be followed by a promenade concert, on the return of the Duke of Edinburgh from his wedding tour.

A lecture on the subject of food adulterations and their detection by means of the microscope was recently delivered by Mr. J. Bell before the Chemical Society. Many gentlemen holding analytical appointments under the Adulteration Act were present.

Trials are being made as to the nature of the channel-bed between Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, at the narrowest part of the Solent. If, as is supposed, the stiff clay which is found on both coasts extends the entire distance, a tunnel will probably be made from the mainland to Cowes, or a point somewhat removed to the westward from that favourite resort.

The offer made to the Norfolk Agricultural Association, last year, by the Earl of Leicester, of £200 for the best essay on the improvements in agriculture which have been made in the eastern district of England during the last twenty years, has been accepted. The essays are to be sent in to the secretary by March 1, 1875, subject to the conditions of the society.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Palladium concluded yesterday week, when a decision was given to this effect:—The Palladium on leaving Sunderland was not only too heavily laden, but was unseaworthy, arising from the unseaworthy condition of the hull. The Court exonerated the owner, who had no knowledge of the vessel's unseaworthy condition either as regards the condition of the hull or overloading. Knowing comparatively nothing of vessels himself, he had instructed his captain from time to time to see that the ship was kept in proper repair. This he failed to do, hence the inquiry. The captain was convicted of drunkenness, and his certificate is suspended for twelve months.



HOSPITAL, ASCENSION ISLAND.



MOUNTAIN HOSPITAL, ASCENSION ISLAND.



THE EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRY, MANCHESTER.



ELY CHAPEL, HOLBORN.



RUINS OF THE BELGRAVE PANTHEON.



CHASSE AU RENARD.

BY GUILLAUME REGAMEY.



THE LATE REV. THOMAS BINNEY.

## THE LATE REV. DR. BINNEY.

This eminent Dissenting minister, after an illness of several weeks, died on Tuesday, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He had been a preacher and pastor of the Independent or Congregationalist religious denomination about fifty years. During the greater part of this time he officiated at the Weigh House Chapel, or meeting-house, in Monument-yard. He was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was first apprenticed to a bookseller, but was afterwards educated for the ministry at a theological college at Wymondley, in Hertfordshire. His first ministerial employment was at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, which he left in 1829. The chapel in London was built for him in 1834, upon the site of a hall in which he had preached during five years before. It was a hall over the ancient "Weigh House" or "Staple," which was the place used in former times for the official weighing of foreign merchandise brought to London. Dr. Binney was one of the most earnest and impressive English pulpit speakers of his day, resembling in some degree the late Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. His liberality of feeling and frankness of demeanour gained him the esteem of members of the Established Church, and of the Protestant Dissenting communities. Indeed, he latterly declared that he had "no great objection either to moderate episcopacy or to liturgical forms;" and a variation of the latter was introduced into his own Sunday services. He visited the United States and Canada in 1845, and in 1847 went to Australia, where he remained two years. On his return to England he again took charge of the Weigh House "church and congregation." But, when the demolition of the building was proposed for the East London Railway, Dr. Binney retired, in January, 1871, from the post he had so long occupied. Two years ago he was appointed one of the professors of the Independent Theological College on the north side of Regent's Park; he also presided over the council of that college. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen, and that of D.D. by an American University.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

## ASCENSION ISLAND.

This small island, which lies about eight degrees south of the Equator, in the South Atlantic, nearly 1500 miles from the African coast, and as far from that of Brazil, may be used for the reception and cure of invalids from Sir Garnet Wolseley's force in the Ashantee campaign. It is a British military station, founded in 1815, when Napoleon was confined at St. Helena, which island is about 700 miles to the south-east of Ascension. The island is but seven miles long and six wide; it is of volcanic formation, with conical hills of tufaceous gritty limestone, the highest rising to 2800 feet, and with much pumice-stone and lava. The scenery is bare and rugged, except on the Green Mountain, at the eastern end, where the land, at a certain height above the sea, is fertile and well cultivated. The climate is temperate and healthy. There is a deficiency of fresh water, but the small garrison and the hospitals exist in tolerable comfort. Two views of the hospitals at Ascension are shown in our Illustrations.

## THE RUINS OF THE PANTHEONIC.

The destruction of this large building, and of a vast amount of costly property, household furniture, pictures, and plate, deposited there for safe keeping, is still a topic of regretful interest a fortnight after the fire. The proprietors, Messrs. Smith and Rademacher, who were insured for £20,000 only, have during the last week kept fifty men of the Salvage Corps at work clearing the ruins. It is estimated that this will occupy at least two months, the ruins upon an average being 10 ft. deep over the whole space of two acres. A plan of the building, as it was, has been furnished to the Salvage Corps, marking out each of the various warehouses; and, for purposes of clearer identification, the ruins of each will be carted away separately. Every part of the ruins will, in all probability, be sifted thoroughly, so that nothing valuable will, in all probability, be overlooked. Up to this time the ruins at the chief entrance in Motcomb-street have been removed, and such valuables as were discovered have been deposited in a place of safety, with a view

to subsequent identification by the owners. In a day or two, when the carriage inclines are sufficiently cleared, it will be possible to load vans in the very midst of the ruins. There is reason to believe, from the search now commenced, that the rough estimate made at first of the probable extent and value of the salvage will prove to be considerably in excess of the actual result; and it is doubtful whether the goods recovered will compensate for the cost of recovery. The proprietors, since the fire, have received many offers from speculative persons for the possession of the ruins as they stand, but every such proposal has been declined. When the Motcomb-street frontage has been sufficiently cleared, the names of 115 depositors who were known to have goods in that part will be advertised, so that they may attend and recognise such few articles belonging to them as have been recovered. The list will include the owners of property in the F warehouse and of those in parts of the A, B, and S warehouses. Among the losers is Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley. When he left England for the Gold Coast, last autumn, he removed to the Pantheon, from his house at Richmond, much valuable property, including many interesting souvenirs of his campaigns in the Crimea, India, China, and North America. It is believed that none of this has been saved from the fire.

## MANCHESTER EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY.

The Exhibition of Scientific Industry, which was lately opened by the Earl of Derby, consisting of an instructive collection of models and specimens of various manufactures, is contained in a range of timber sheds, erected for this occasion, in Peel Park, Salford. We give an illustration of the outward aspect of this temporary structure. Most of our readers are probably aware that the borough of Salford is situated, with relation to the city of Manchester, precisely in the same way as Southwark to London, being on the opposite side of the river Irwell, while several bridges connect the streets of these towns with each other. Salford extends higher up the river, to the suburb of Pendleton, where its stream is less defiled by the refuse of a

factory town; and the banks of the Irwell at Peel Park are not unpleasant. A large house near the entrance in Peel Park has been occupied, during the last twenty-three years, by the Salford Museum and Free Library, maintained by the municipal corporation of this borough. It is resorted to, on the average, by 1600 persons daily. Manchester also possesses a free library and three or four public parks.

#### ELY CHAPEL, HOLBORN.

This old place of worship, now doomed to removal, is what represented in our day the ancient mansion of the Bishops of Ely. We remember that sly message of Shakspeare's wicked Richard, Duke of Gloucester:—

My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn,  
I saw good strawberries in your garden there;  
I do beseech you, send for some of them.

Another story, which more properly concerns Ely Chapel, is related by Cowper. It is said that in 1745, on a Sunday morning, when the news came to London of the defeat of the Young Pretender, by William, Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, this ludicrous perversion of the ordinary Church service did actually take place:—

So, in the chapel of old Ely House,  
When wandering Charles, who meant to be the Third  
Had fled from Williams and the news was fresh,  
The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,  
And eke did rear right merrily, a psalm  
Sung "to the praise and glory of King George!"

There are many graver and more dignified historic memories connected with Ely Chapel, which has in its time been an influential place of religious advocacy and exhortation for the inhabitants of London.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

The publishing season of this winter has been rich in new books of travel, some of which, relating to the less known parts of Asia and America, were noticed by us upon a former occasion. Arctic exploration is a subject that is sure to come up now and then for discussion, and for the advocacy of fresh researches, upon account of its scientific interest, though its practical importance to commercial navigation was long ago disproved. Mr. Clements Markham, secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, has reprinted from *Ocean Highways* a few instructive chapters on the history of North Polar discovery in the last three centuries. He calls it *The Threshold of the Unknown Region* (the publishers are Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). A certain portion of his volume is devoted to the accounts of exploring voyages north of Europe—that is, in the Spitzbergen seas, where Mr. Leigh Smith, in the steamer Diana, made a third voyage last year at his own private expense. The anxiety that was felt about the Swedish expedition, when it was compelled to remain at Spitzbergen through the winter of 1872, has also directed public attention that way. But the late Rev. Dr. Scoresby, of Exeter, when he was captain of a whaling-ship, did good service in opening the Spitzbergen seas nearly seventy years ago. It is to be remembered, indeed, that William Barents and Henry Hudson had explored many of the northern coasts and islands of this hemisphere two hundred years before. The map of the European Polar Sea, drawn by Mr. Ravenstein, which Mr. Clements Markham has inserted in this volume, is rightly made to include Greenland, as the east coast of that large island is situated in longitudes adjacent to those of Iceland, which we are accustomed to regard as an insular dependency of Europe. In the Arctic Sea, north of Iceland and Spitzbergen, between 20 deg. W. longitude and 20 deg. E., we find one wide gate to the Polar region. There are two narrow gates, which are these—the one by Davis Strait and Baffin's Bay, with Smith Sound, west of Greenland; and the other by way of Behring Strait. The merit of what has been done by the first-mentioned route, in the North American portion of the Arctic Circle, was mainly—almost entirely—due to English sailors, from the time of John Davis and William Baffin, who were contemporaries of Shakspeare and Bacon, to that of Ross and Parry, Franklin, Belcher, M'Clure, and M'Clintock, in our own age. But during the last twenty years our kinsmen of the United States have also done a great deal. Dr. Kane from 1853 to 1855, Dr. Hayes in 1860, and Captain Hall in 1871, have fully earned their share of this renown. The exploration of the north coasts of Asia, from Behring Strait to Novaya Zemlya, has been performed by the Russians, Admiral von Wrangel, and others, in a manner not less to their credit. Even Austria, with praiseworthy zeal for the advancement of knowledge, has recently sent an expedition—that of the Tegethoff—to the same part of the globe. Mr. Clements Markham is desirous that we should not henceforth lag behind other nations in the race to serve the world this way. He urges the British Government to start another expedition up Smith Sound and Kennedy Channel, with sledge parties on the coasts both east and west of that narrow inlet, which are named Grinnell Land and Washington Land, between the longitudes 63 deg. W. and 70 deg. W. We think a few thousand pounds of the public money would be very well spent in such an undertaking. It would help to solve important practical questions concerning the ocean currents, magnetism and atmospheric electricity, and the causes affecting our own climate, besides adding much that is interesting to geology and various branches of natural history. Mr. Lowe, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Goschen, the late First Lord of the Admiralty, refused last year to do anything of this kind. It will now be seen if their successors will entertain the proposal.

The next book upon this subject we have to notice is that of Captain J. C. Wells, R.N., entitled *The Gateway to the Polynia* (H. S. King and Co.). Our readers should be told that "Polynia" is a Russian word, derived from *polyi*, open, meaning a pool or lane of water opened in the ice. In Dr. Kane's expedition to Smith Sound in 1853 an expanse of open water was seen, between 80 deg. and 81 deg. N. latitude, with great flocks of sea-fowl and seals, which led some persons to believe that the climate of a more northerly region would be found comparatively mild, perhaps fit for human habitation. The author of this volume is disposed to think, for several reasons, that the North Pole is likely to be, for the most part, surrounded by water, forming the "Polynia," to which his title refers. He contends that the wide sea north of Spitzbergen, not the narrow channel entered from Smith Sound west of Greenland, is the true gateway to the unknown Polar region. With this object in view, he has collected a certain amount of geographical and historical facts, which are interwoven with his narrative of a summer voyage to Spitzbergen in a friend's private yacht. A book of still greater interest and value is that of Captain Albert Hastings Markham, R.N., *A Whaling Cruise to Baffin's Bay and the Gulf of Boothia* (Sampson Low and Co.). It will be remembered that Captain Markham arrived at Dundee, in a whaler called the Arctic, while the British Association of Science was holding its

congress last year; and he brought the account of what had become of part of the crew of the Polaris, the American exploring steamer which had entered Smith Sound in August, 1871, under Captain C. F. Hall. It appears that Captain Hall died in November, 1871. Nineteen men, women, and children, in October, 1872, having got upon an ice field which drifted away from the side of their ship, were suddenly carried off, and floated down Baffin's Bay, but were afterwards saved by a sealing vessel on the coast of Labrador. The remaining fourteen persons on board the Polaris, in June, 1873, abandoned that vessel and took to their boats. They were picked up, after two or three weeks, by a vessel named the Ravenscraig, which transferred them, on July 7, to the Dundee whaling-steamer Arctic, commanded by Captain William Adams. It happened that Captain Markham, a naval officer already of some distinction, was on board the Arctic as a passenger—in fact, as an amateur, wishing to acquaint himself with the peculiar navigation of the icy seas, and with the pursuits of the whaler. He was obliged to be rated nominally as one of the crew, but he was allowed plenty of leisure to look about him and make his observations. The result of these opportunities is a very entertaining narrative of maritime adventure. It will serve also to illustrate, as Captain Sherard Osborn remarks in an introductory chapter, the facility and certainty with which a powerful steamer, properly constructed and equipped, can force its way through the obstacles and dangers of closely-packed ice, quickly passing beyond the farthest points that were reached with extreme difficulty some thirty or forty years ago. Captain Markham's cruise of three summer months was very enjoyable for so good a sailor, sportsman, and observer both of nature and of mankind; and his professional and geographical knowledge help to make this an instructive book. He did not, indeed, get into very high latitudes, but passed westward from Baffin's Bay into Lancaster Sound and Prince Regent's Inlet, to the entrance of the Gulf of Boothia. He there visited Port Leopold, and saw the relics of some of our notable explorers who were on that coast twenty-five years ago. It would not surprise us to see Captain Markham emulate or surpass their achievements in a future expedition to the North Pole.

An American writer, Mr. Samuel Hazard, whose book on San Domingo was noticed by us not long ago, has produced another volume of a similar description, *Cuba, with Pen and Pencil* (Sampson Low and Co.). "The Pearl of the Antilles," as this island is proverbially called, has lately been made the subject of clever and graphic reports by Mr. Antonio Gallenga and others; but Mr. Hazard's volume, with its abundance of picturesque details and personal anecdotes, is likely to find acceptance here, as well as in the United States. Its style, indeed, is rather disfigured by the affectation of familiar gaiety, which is the besetting literary vice of "special" newspaper correspondents in our day. But we find it, nevertheless, readable enough for the most part. It is helped by the profuse introduction of small woodcuts, scattered over the 544 pages of compact print. More than half the volume is occupied by a minute account of the pleasant city of Havana, which is very thoroughly "done." Matanzas, Cardenas, Santiago, and other provincial towns, are described in their turn. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco and sugar, those rich staple commodities of the island, and the coffee plantations, with their system of management, have due place in Mr. Hazard's notebook. Something, of course, is also here said of the Spanish Government, the disaffection of the Creoles, and the rebellion which still continues to rage in Cuba. But the author does not seem to have visited the island for the purpose of getting up a case for its annexation to the great Federal Republic, though he might have been disposed so to do with St. Domingo. In answer to the question, "What sort of a place would Cuba be if she did belong to the United States?" he has only to reply that "Cuba, with a free Government, plenty of ice, and a large immigration, would become a wonderful garden."

The serial publication of a magnificent illustrated work of American topography, edited by Mr. W. Cullen Bryant, is now approaching its conclusion. The sole agent for its sale in this country is Mr. D. Cogswell, Little Britain, for Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., of New York. We have inspected some half-monthly parts of *Picturesque America*, and we greatly admire the designs and execution of its engravings, both those on steel and those on wood. They represent some of the grandest scenery of the Western Continent—its mountains, forests, lakes, rivers, and cataracts, as well as the towns and cities, both of Canada and the United States. The editor's name is a guarantee of merit in the literary department.

An important discovery has been made in the county of Kilkenny. An English company purchased property from Mr. Bryan, M.P., and at once began sinking a shaft. A splendid bed of the best Jarro coal, upwards of five feet in thickness, has been reached, and, it is said, promises an almost exhaustless supply.

Mr. J. R. Hind, the astronomer, has received from Professor Winnecke, director of the observatory at Strasburg, the following position of a comet discovered by him in the constellation Vulpecula on the morning of Saturday last:—Feb. 20, at 17h. 16m. 40s. mean time—Right ascension, 20h. 35m. 34.2s.; north declination, 26 deg. 0 min. 46 sec. The diurnal motion in right ascension is 9 min. increasing, and in declination 1 deg. 30 min. towards the south.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Countess Spencer, presided, yesterday week, at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the schools of art in connection with the Royal Dublin Society. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and the Count and Countess were received with enthusiastic applause. The prizes having been distributed by the Lord Lieutenant, Sir G. Hodgson, Bart., presented the thanks of the society to the Viceroy for his unvaried interest in the welfare of the society during his five years of Vicereignty, and in highly complimentary terms spoke of the warm feelings entertained towards Lord Spencer and his amiable Countess by the whole Irish people. His Excellency said, in reply, in making his farewell address to the people of Ireland through that society, he expressed the conviction that the measures adopted towards Ireland during his administration would tend to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that, although taking a farewell in person, his thoughts and feelings would be always amongst them, and he should ever desire to do what he could for the prosperity and welfare of the people.—His Excellency and Lady Spencer held an undress farewell levee in Dublin on Tuesday afternoon. After the reception Lord Spencer received a deputation on the part of the members, subscribers, and landholders of the Ward Hunt and the district with which it is connected, who presented him with a handsome silver shield, together with an illuminated address. His Excellency accepted the gift, and stated his intention to present to the committee of the Hunt a cup to be raced for at the next race meeting. The Corporation of Dublin, at a special meeting on Tuesday, adopted a valedictory address, which was presented on Wednesday.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. AND REV. SIR F. J. STAPLETON, BART.

The Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Jarvis Stapleton, M.A., seventh Baronet, died, on the 11th inst., at Mereworth, near Maidstone. He was born Aug. 6, 1807, the fourth son of Sir Thomas Stapleton, sixth Baronet, in whose favour the abeyance of the barony of Le Despencer (created by writ in 1264) was terminated in 1788; and he succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his father, Oct. 3, 1831, his three elder brothers having left no male issue. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed Rector of Mereworth in 1827, and Vicar of Tudeley in 1832. He married, May 17, 1830, Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, K.C.H., and leaves four sons and three daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Francis George Stapleton, eighth Baronet, formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards, was born March 19, 1831. The title was originally conferred, in 1679, on Sir William Stapleton, Kt., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Island.

SIR T. W. HOLBURNE, BART.

Sir Thomas William Holburne, fifth Baronet, of Menstrie, in the county of Edinburgh, Commander R.N., died at his residence, Cavendish-crescent, Bath, on the 17th inst., aged eighty-one. He was the second son of Sir Francis Holburne, fourth Baronet, by Alicia, his wife, daughter of Thomas Brayne, Esq., and was grandson of Admiral Francis Holburne, M.P., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, second son of Sir James Holburne, the first Baronet. Entering the Royal Navy in 1805, the deceased Baronet took part in the victory of Trafalgar, the siege of Toulon, and the embarkation of the British army after the battle of Corunna. He resided for many years at Bath, and formed a very fine collection of antique plate and other articles of virtù. He succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, Sept. 13, 1820, and, as he has died unmarried, the baronetcy appears have to become extinct.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, BART.

Sir George Campbell, fourth Baronet, of Succoth, in the county of Dumbarton, J.P. and D.L., late Captain in the 1st Dragoons, died at Malta on the 17th inst. He was born April 27, 1829, the second son of the late John Campbell, Esq., M.P. for Dumbartonshire, by Anna Jane, his wife, daughter of Francis Sitwell, Esq., of Bar Moor, Northumberland, and was grandson of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., a Scotch Judge, Lord Succoth, whose father, Sir Islay Campbell, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, had a baronetcy conferred on him when he retired from his high office, Sept. 17, 1808. The Baronet the subject of this notice succeeded to the title at the death of his elder brother, Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, third Baronet, in 1866. He was educated at Eton, and at Glasgow College, and entered the Army at an early age. He married, June 8, 1858, Margaret, daughter of Sir E. Brough, Bart., but had no issue.

LADY BINGHAM.

Emma Septima, Lady Bingham, died at her residence, Heathfield Lodge, near Ringwood, on the 3rd inst., in her eighty-third year. She was the seventh and youngest daughter, and eventually coheiress, of Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esq., of Whatcombe House, and Milborne St. Andrews, Dorset, the representative of the three ancient families of Clavell, Morton, and Pleydell. In the year 1814 she married Sir George Ridout Bingham, K.C.B., who had commanded the second battalion of the 53rd Regiment at Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, and who proceeded, as Brigadier-General in command of the troops, to St. Helena with Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Her Ladyship spent the earlier years of her married life there, and, as well as her husband, was always regarded with a certain amount of kindness by the ex-Emperor. She afterwards accompanied Sir George to Ireland, where he was in command of the southern district for seven troublous years, from 1825 to 1832. He died in 1833, so that her widowhood was a long one, and spent in comparative retirement, though in devotedness to good works.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR S. COTTON.

Lieutenant-General Sir Sydney John Cotton, G.C.B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, late Colonel of the 10th Foot, died at the Royal Hospital on the 20th inst. He was born Dec. 2, 1792, the second son of Henry Calveley Cotton, Esq., by Matilda, his wife, daughter of John Lockwood, Esq., of Ashted, Surrey, and was consequently nephew of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., M.P., father of the first Viscount Combermere. He entered the Army in 1810, and attained the grade of Lieutenant-General in 1866. He served with the local rank of Major-General in India, and was given the command of the Bath for his conduct during the mutiny. From 1857 to 1863 he was in command of a division of the Bengal army, and, in 1865, was nominated to the command of the northern district of England. His appointment as Governor of Chelsea Hospital dates from May, 1872. He married, in 1820, Marianne, daughter of Captain Hackett, 22nd Dragoons, and leaves issue. Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I., is a younger brother of Sir Sydney.

MR. SENHOUSE.

Joseph Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, and Barrow House, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1846, died on the 17th inst. He was born Nov. 21, 1804, the second son of Roger Pocklington, Esq., of Carlton House, Notts, by Jane, his wife, daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Inverneil, in the county of Argyle, and he assumed, in 1842, the surname and arms of Senhouse, having married, Oct. 13, 1835, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheiress of the late Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., of Netherhall, the male representative of the very ancient Cumberland family of Senhouse of Ellenborough, otherwise Netherhall. Chief Justice Law was descended in the female line from the Senhouses, and adopted, by the permission of the head of the house, the title of "Ellenborough" from the ancient name of their Cumberland seat.

## COLONEL BEREZY.

Colonel William Bent Berezy, whose history was identified with Upper and Lower Canada, died on Dec. 9 last, at the Seigneurie, Daillebout, Province of Quebec. He was born in London, Jan. 6, 1791, and was the elder and surviving son of William von Moll, in his own country), who went to Canada in 1792, taking with him eighty-four German families, and established a settlement in the township of Markham, near Toronto. The gentleman whose decease we record served as Captain of Canadian Chasseurs (5th Battalion of Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada) during the War of 1812 and subsequent years. He was at the battle of Chrysler's Farm in 1813, receiving for his services there the medal granted by the Queen, in 1848, "To the British Army, 1793 to 1814." In 1855 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, commanding Military District No. 8, Lower Canada, and was permitted to retire in 1863 and retain the rank of Colonel. He held the commission of Judge of the District Court of the Western District of Upper Canada, was a member of the House of Assembly of the same province, and for many years acted as a Justice of the Peace in both provinces. He was co-Seigneur of the Seigneuries of Daillebout and de Ramezay. He married, 1819, the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Pierre Louis Panet, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for Montreal and an Executive Councillor of Lower Canada, by whom he leaves no issue.

MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS, the Editor of *Punch*, died on Monday morning, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, deeply regretted by a large circle of attached friends. Apart from his contributions to *Punch*, Mr. Brooks did a vast amount of literary work as poet, novelist, playwright, essayist, and special correspondent, and for many years wrote on political and social subjects in this paper, his genial articles ceasing only with the illness which ended in his death. We intend to give a Portrait of Mr. Brooks next week, and we reserve giving his memoir until then.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Feb. 15, 1854, of Alexandrina Octavia Maria, Countess of Portarlington, late of Emo Park, Queen's County, Ireland, who died on the 15th ult., was proved on the 16th inst. by her husband, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portarlington, the sole legatee therein named, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

The will and codicil, dated respectively March 15, 1869, and Dec. 12, 1871, of Horatio Joseph Lucas, Esq., late of No. 5, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, and of No. 13, New Broad-street, City, who died on Dec. 18 last, were proved on the 17th inst. by Isabel Olga Lucas, the widow, Sampson Lucas, Edward Lucas, Julian Goldsmid, and Edward Emanuel Micholls, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, and the Jewish Board of Guardians, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate, £100 each; to the Jews' Infant School, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, the Ladies' Lying-In Charity, of which Baroness de Rothschild is president, the University College Hospital, the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Blind of the Jewish Persuasion, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, £50 each; to each of the executors, except his wife, £100 each; and there are many legacies to his brothers, nephews, and others. To his wife testator leaves his private residence, all his household furniture and effects, £1000 absolutely, and the interest of £25,000 for life. The residue of his property is to go to all his children.

The will, dated April 20, 1872, of Mr. William Stenning, late of Halsford, East Grinstead, Sussex, who died on Jan. 2 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Mary Child Stenning, the widow, and John Cuthbert Stenning, and William Vicesimus Knox Stenning, two of the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture, £1000, and the income of his real and his residuary personal estate for life; each of the children, except testator's son George, takes an immediate legacy of £2500; at the death of the widow each of the daughters get an additional sum of £4000, and the residue of the property is to be divided between all the sons.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively Aug. 24, 1869, Dec. 7, 1872, and Nov. 29, 1873, of Mrs. Elizabeth Curling, late of Kent Lodge, Eastbourne, who died Dec. 22 last, was proved on the 11th inst., the personalty being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £150; to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the British and Foreign Sailors' Society (Mercer-street, Shadwell), the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home (Hampstead), the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Belvedere, Kent), and the Royal Hospital for Incurables (West-hill, Putney), £100 each; to the Eastbourne Dispensary, £25, and there are legacies to some schools at Eastbourne.

The will, dated Feb. 26, 1872, of Donna Antonia Gonzalez del Valle, late of Havannah, who died on Aug. 25 last, was proved in London, on the 9th inst., by Ramon Suarez Yncian y Gonzalez del Valle, the son, the executor, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix gives 1000 dols., or 2000 escudos in silver, to be applied in saying masses for her soul, to be paid for at the rate of one escudo in gold each; and 1000 dols., or 2000 escudos in silver, to be distributed in her name among poor people. The residue of her property testatrix gives to her three children.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 25, 1871, and Aug. 9, 1873, of Charles William Davis, late of The Porch, Northampton Park, Islington, who died on Jan. 9 last, were proved on the 13th inst. by Sarah Davis, the widow, Elizabeth Davis, the daughter, and Henry Russell Davis, the son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator's testamentary dispositions are in favour of his widow, children, and grandchildren.

The will, dated Dec. 20, 1872, of Archibald Bullock, late of No. 6, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Jan. 26 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by his three brothers, Matthew, James, and George, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves his household furniture and effects to his wife, Therese Ulrica, absolutely, and the income of the residue of his property to her for life: at her death such residue is given to all his children equally.

Two letters were read on Monday evening by Sir Bartle Frere, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in reference to Dr. Livingstone. One was on the part of Mr. Gladstone, intimating that the right hon. gentleman, as his last official act, had recommended to her Majesty that a pension of £200 per annum be settled on the children of the lamented traveller. The other communication was from Dean Stanley, at St. Petersburg, proposing that the body, on its reaching England, should be buried in Westminster Abbey.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* \* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

HARRY H. TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan, and Others.—Prob em No 1555 and its solution are perfectly correct. After Wh is has played 1. Q to K 3rd, Black has no possible mode of averting mate in three moves. If he take the Bishop, the White plays 2. Kt takes P (ch) and 3. Q mates; if he move his Kt, then White plays 2. Q to Q B 3rd (ch), and mate next move. We cannot answer such questions by post.

V. DER L. C. PENHAGEN.—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the long-looked-for sheets of your great work, which reached us a few days back from Berlin.

C. E. BROWN.—Blank Chess diagrams may be obtained of Mr. Daingerfield, lithographer, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

W. P. G. Y. Z.—The "Chess-player's Handbook," published by B-II, York-street, Covent-garden.

W.—The break is intentional. It is expressly stated under the diagram, "This problem comprises a pair of endless 32-move routes."

TOWCESTER.—Your diagram must be a mistake. There is nothing whatever to hinder White giving check with his Knight at Q 6th.

H. MEYER, J. G. FINCH, H. J. C. ANDREWS, W. H. D., W. H. ROCKE.—Your problems have been received and shall very shortly be reported on.

LINNÉ.—The verbal solution of the Kuhn's Tour XVII. was peculiarly of the late Sheriff Bell, who always wrote it *sic*.

THE TRUE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1564 has been received from AMES—L. S. D.—G. M. B.—T. TONO—E. W.—M. P.—C. E. BROWN—J. S. SOWDEN—F. H. DE MONT—E. D. WAY AND AUNT FAN—A. A.—I. BALE OF OTLEY—E. FAUL OF LYONS—A. B. BURLEIGH—M. CLARE—MATES OF HARVE—EAST MARSH—E. S. H. A. S. W. M. A. OF CORK—C. B.—W. K.—Q. H. B. CORNWALL—ROBBY—C. T. REASY—G. H. V.—J. S. MACNAIR—INGRAH—W. LEWIS WOOD—HASTINGS—T. W. OF CANTERBURY—G. P.—W. AIREY—W. F. PAYNE—J. J. TASSELL—ANNIE—B. A.—A. WOOD—QUEEN'S KNIGHT—VIGNOLA—BOX AND COX—FEILY—TRY AGAIN—W. P.—JERRY—ANDREW—QUIXOTE—F. R. S.—R. B. B.—SIGMA—MANFRED AND MAN FRIDAY—RALPH AND GERALDINE—CONRAD—UNCLE TOBY AND CORPORAL TRIM—HARRIET—J. G. FINCH—JOSEPH JANION—M. D.—MISS JANE D'AMEYDE.

\* \* \* Very many of our answers are deferred, from want of space for them

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1564.

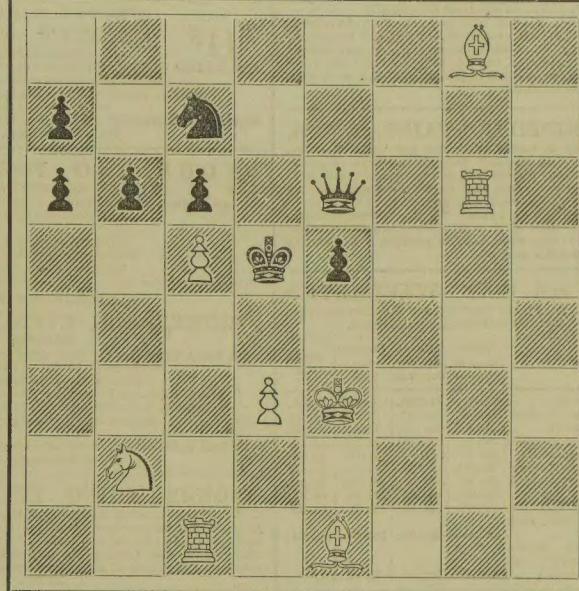
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 8th	B moves*	3. Kt or R gives mate.	
2. Kt to Q B 2nd	Any move.		

1. *	2. B takes B	3. Kt to Q 3rd	4. P moves	5. R gives mate.
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## PROBLEM NO. 1566.

By Sheriff SPENS, of Hamilton.

BLACK.



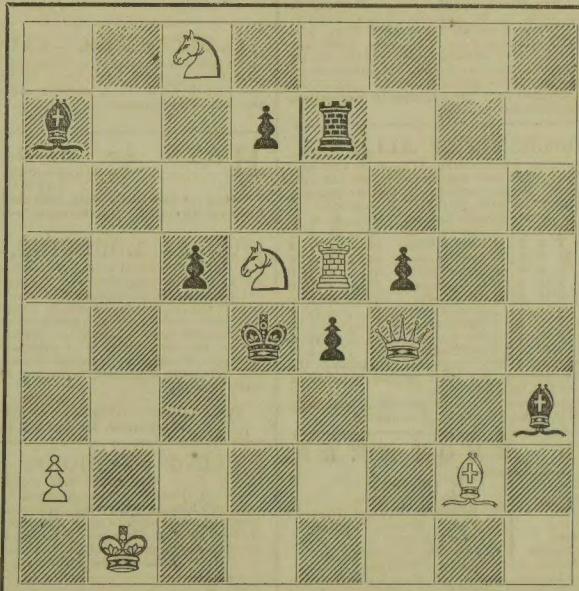
WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## PROBLEM NO. 1567.

By Mr. VICTOR GORGIAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

Sir,—In an article upon the Evans Gambit, lately published by Mr. Zukertort, after giving the usual opening moves,

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	6. P to Q 4th	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	7. Castles	P to Q 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	9. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	10. B to Q Kt 2nd	

the writer observes—"The position resulting from the moves,

10. Kt to K 2nd	11. B to Q 3rd	12. Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Kt to K 2nd	14. P to Q B 4th
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was examined theoretically and in practice more perhaps than any other on the chess-board. The most ingenious attacks and defences were adduced by the leading players of Europe and America, and ultimately the defence was utterly overthrown by Anderssen and his school."

Now, considering that Mr. Zukertort knows well that the line of defence said to have been overthrown by the Anderssen school is still a favourite with several English players of note, I am surprised he did not incidentally mention that fact. As he has not noticed it, I shall be obliged if you will allow me space to say that the defence in question has been adopted with success quite recently by leading English players; and some, including myself, are of opinion that if properly followed up it affords an advantage to the second player. I hope, therefore, young practitioners will not be deterred from adopting this instructive and interesting form of the opening—at least, until Mr. Zukertort has presented satisfactory analyses in support of his views regarding it.—Yours truly,

H. E. BIRD.

P.S. Though commonly attributed to Mr. Paulsen, it is right to state that this defence was adopted in a consultation game between Messrs. Staunton and Barnes against the Rev. John Owen and myself long before Mr. Paulsen called attention to it.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MARCH.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The MOON on the morning of the 4th is near Jupiter, being to the right of the planet; and on the night of the 5th she is still near this planet, but on the opposite side. She is near Saturn on the morning of the 15th; she is near Mercury and Venus on the 18th, near Mars on the 20th, and to the left of Jupiter during the night of the last day. Her times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 3rd at 21 minutes after 5h. in the morning.  
Last Quarter " 11th, " 34 " 9 " morning.  
New Moon " 18th, " 2 " 5 " morning.  
First Quarter " 24th, " 31 " 10 " afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth at about noon on the 18th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 5th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h. 26m. p.m., or 1h. 49m. after sunset; on the 6th at 7h. 32m. p.m., or 1h. 46m. after sunset; on the 11th day at 7h. 18m. p.m., or 1h. 23m. after sunset; and is therefore favourably situated for observation till the time he sets; on the 16th at 6h. 43m. p.m., or 39m. after sunset; on the 20th this planet and the Sun set nearly together, and from this day to May 24 the planet sets in daylight. On the 12th day he rises a few minutes before the Sun; on the 21st he rises at 5h. 36m. a.m., preceding the Sun by 27m., and on the last day at 5h. 2m. a.m., or 39m. before the Sun. He is not well situated for observation after the middle of the month. He is at his greatest elongation (18 deg. 7min.) on the 2nd, stationary among the stars on the 9th, near Venus on the 15th, and the Moon on the 18th; in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 19th, and is, a second time this month, stationary among the stars on the last day.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 5h. 41m. p.m., or 4m. after sunset; on the 11th day at 6h. 14m. p.m.; on the 21st at 6h. 46m. p.m.; and on the last day at 7h. 17m. p.m., or 47m. after sunset. She is near the Moon on the 18th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 2nd day at 8h. 54m. p.m., or 3h. 15m. after sunset; on the 12th at 8h. 57m. p.m., or 3h. after the Sun; on the 22nd at 9h. 0m. p.m., or 2h. 46m. after sunset; and on the last day at 9h. 2m. p.m. He is due south on the 15th, at 2h. 3m. p.m. He is in his ascending node on the 20th, and near the Moon on the same day.

JUPITER rises on the 1st day at 7h. 6m. p.m., or 1h. 29m. after sunset; on the 11th at 6h. 20m. p.m., or 25m. after sunset; on the 13th the planet rises nearly at the same time as the Sun sets; and from this time to Oct. 8 this planet rises in daylight. On the 25th the planet sets as the Sun rises, and a little before sunrise towards the end of the month. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 24m. a.m., and on the 15th at 23m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 4th, and on the last day.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 9th day at 5h. 13m. a.m., or 1h. 18m. before the Sun; on the 19th at 4h. 36m. a.m., or preceding sunrise by 1h. 31m.; on the 29th at 3h. 59m. a.m., or 1h. 46m. before sunrise. He is due south on the 1st at 10h. 11m. a.m.; on the 15th at 9h. 22m. a.m.; and on the last day at 8h. 25m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

The committee of the National Training School for Cookery has appointed Lady Barker to be lady superintendent of the school, which is expected to commence the preliminary work of training "instructors in cookery" at the beginning of March. A meeting is to be held in the City, under the presidency of Alderman Cotton, M.P., for the purpose of laying the scheme fully before the public and procuring pecuniary support.

There has recently been started at Notting-hill, under the presidency of Dr. J. Gladstone, F.R.S., and countenanced by several ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, a society entitled "The Notting-hill Workman's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society." In connection with the society prizes are to be periodically competed for by cottagers and lodgers cultivating flowers and vegetables on their own premises, as well as for the most neatly-arranged rooms and houses, and for all classes of needle and other household handiwork. The first show was held last Saturday, at St. Mark's school-rooms, Leicester-road; and the prizes, consisting of money, sets of tea-things, work-boxes, dress materials, &c., were awarded, in the presence of a numerous company, by Sir George Lawrence.

At the Working Men's Club attached to the Bedford Institute, Spitalfields, Lord Lyttelton, on Monday, presented two prizes, consisting of bronze statuettes of Michael Angelo and Dante respectively, to the club, they having been won by their players in a match at chess, in which seven clubs competed. There was a large attendance of members, accompanied by their female friends. A meeting was held in one of the rooms of the institute, where Lord Lyttelton, as chairman, was supported by the Rev. H. Solly, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, Mr. W. Allum, secretary, and other gentlemen. In opening the proceedings, his Lordship said that possibly he had only one qualification for the performance of his present duty—viz., that he was one of the few who made chess their chief amusement. He dwelt at length on the characteristics of the game, which he said was essentially intellectual, and, being so sedentary, was well adapted as a recreation to those who had active out-of-door occupations. A miscellaneous concert was afterwards given by the members of the club.

The anniversary meeting of the Geological Society was held yesterday week, at Somerset House, when the chair was occupied by his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the president of the society. The secretary of the society read the annual report of the council, from which it appeared that the society was in a highly flourishing state, the number of Fellows continuing steadily to increase, the financial position of the society being very satisfactory. The report announced that the removal of the society to its new rooms at Burlington House would take place in the course of the next two months. The president then read his address, in which, after referring to some of the more prominent members of the society who had died during the past year, and alluding to the pressure of political duties, which had prevented his attending so frequently as he could have wished at the meetings of the society during the two years of his presidency, he proceeded to call the attention of the meeting to certain geological questions which he thought still waited for an answer. He referred to the general problems relating to the structure of the earth and the configuration of its surface, some of the most important of which are still matters of dispute, and dwelt at considerable length upon the vexed question of the origin of species and of life, which he regarded as still very far from solution. His Grace showed very little favour towards the theory of evolution. The address, which was of considerable length, was one of the best and most thoughtful that has been heard of late years in the meeting-room of the Geological Society. It elicited signs of enthusiastic approval from the Fellows present. The election of the council and officers for the ensuing year took place during the meeting. The new president of the society is Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., who has

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